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[SIXPENCE.]

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PUBLIC CHARITY, AND THE SLAVERY OF THE POOR.

In proportion to our deep and unfeigned regret at the frightful amount of family destitution which prevails among the struggling classes in the metropolis and its thickly populated suburbs, is our true gratification in acknowledging the free and noble spirit with which the press has come forward—almost with one accord—to answer the dictates of humanity, and to point to more prosperous society its path of duty in relieving the miserable indigence of the poor. With exhortations to the exercise of the beautiful virtue of Charity—such exhortations as honour the hearts of our public writers—have, however, been coupled the most harrowing exposures of op-

pression, the most touching details of persecuted want; and these, it is hoped, will have aroused the indignation,—as powerfully as the bold assertion of a noble principle may have marked out the responsibilities,—of the whole Christian community. It is more of these exposures, than of the simple principle of charity, that we have now to speak. We ardently hope that the latter will be actively vindicated among us, without more necessity for stern enjoinment either from the pulpit or the pen. We believe the cry of the poor to have gone forth to a public that cannot be without a heart—but, rather that from the inmost depths of its spirit, has responded, and will continue to respond, to that impressive call. The sources of private benevolence are opening upon the wretched, and pouring fertilizing streams of

bounty upon the arid deserts of poverty and woe. Balm is flowing into the wounds of want—and generously let it flow warmly on. Let the magistrates make themselves industriously the bankers of the poor—let the poor boxes be fast and freely filled and replenished for their abounding necessities—let the virtue of brotherhood make itself felt in the bosoms of the prosperous—and, although there be no law, but the bitter law of the workhouse, to meet the emergencies of general destitution, yet by such means shall individual misery be assisted, and hope be taught, if not to burn brightly, at least to flicker, within the homes and hearts of thousands of the poor. Fire, too, shall warm them as well as hope—and they shall have food along with charity;—clothing shall allay



THE LORD MAYOR EMBARKING AT SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.

F. SMYTH.

their winter of sorrow—and they shall have a bed, from whose pillow they will murmur prayerful blessings upon the authors of their new-got comfort, sympathy, and relief. And blessings for ever unto the wealthy are the prayers of the poor!

To turn now, however, from the question of mere relief, to those exposures at which we have hinted, let us see if we cannot aid in fixing the public mind—as much in anger as in sorrow—in heart-louthing as in grief—upon the horrible system they have developed;—and, if we cannot suggest a legislative remedy, at least try to show how society may take the grievances of the oppressed destitute into its own hands, and lay the axe of its moral influence at the very root of the baneful evil by which it is shocked. The police offices, for the last few days, have exhibited a series of cases of extreme wretchedness, brought under the notices of the magistrates, in the form of charges for illegal pawning, by certain grovelling harpies of a nefarious traffic, against the starving and struggling victims of their merciless cupidity. The effect of the exposures has generally been relief of the misery instead of punishment of the crime—a result which has been hailed by humanity and warmed the sympathies of society towards the classes oppressed. The poor creatures whose cases have been brought forward, are labouring sempstresses—workwomen, employed by wholesale tailors of a low caste—grasping middlewomen—cheap grinding sloopers—merciless Jews—and persons of such social calibre—who triumph most in the profits which they wring from the poorest vitals—most glory in the gain which comes of toil, and tears, and grief. These wretches (it is of no use to mince terms in talking of their caste), employ hundreds of poor persons in their lowly occupation of making shirts, trousers, and general clothing, at three half-pence, twopence, or threepence per article—the workpeople to give security for the material, and find their own thread. By labour the most wasting and incessant—the most grinding and tiring, and unhealthy—the most tedious and enduring, for it steals eighteen hours from the day—by such labour it is impossible for the strong and industrious to earn more than six or seven shillings per week—and besides rent and candles to be found (fire, alas! out of the question), there are often young helpless children to be supported by hapless mothers out of this miserable pittance. Weak and more weak the wasting labourer grows—consumption and disease are engrafted upon poverty—the health fails—the work decreases in the amount performed—starvation's gaunt skeleton comes and stalks upon the bedless floor—and the mother, without hope, or food, or money, looks at her pining children, and, seizing upon the small modicum of coarse merchandise entrusted to her upon security, goes forth and pawns it for a meal! The middlewoman is at her heels, and she is in a few hours before a magistrate; but the Christian dispenser of justice is shocked at the afflicting story, narrated to him in its bitter truth, and confirmed by the squalid emaciation of the weeping culprit; and, as a consequence, pity and commiseration take the place of punishment, and the child of misery is afforded a temporary relief. Such has been the history of the cases which have, within the last few days, brought the oppressed destitution of these poor sempstresses under the immediate protection of the humane public. It is clear that the moral guilt of the dishonesty of the illegal pawnbrokers lies with the taskmasters who give such infamously low remuneration for most toiling work—in the middlewomen, who, in heartless idleness, step in between the miserable employers and the miserably employed—in the shocking system of security which helps the grinder to grind—and in the ready negligence of the pawnbroker, who affords this unhappy race of beings the means of borrowing upon what he knows is not their own. The system is one of ingrained dishonesty; and of the many thieves that work it, the poor victim is the least.

We shall not particularize all the harrowing instances which have latterly proved the truth of our assertion; but take from the police cases of Wednesday one only—in which, by the way, the poor applicant for the magistrate's advice had committed no dishonesty. Mr. Broderip had sent Ellis to her room, and this is that officer's report:—

He went early in the morning to No. 4, Browning-place, where the poor applicant, Ellen Myers, said she resided, and there, in a small room, which, though clearly under the circumstances, presented every appearance of great destitution, he found the poor woman and her aged mother at work making up fustian dresses—an operation which, from the resistance offered by the tough rigidity of the material to the passage of the needle, is one of the most laborious sartorial employments. This, together with the unpleasant odour which the fustian emits when freshly fabricated, renders the work very fatiguing and unwholesome. There were two children in the room, one six and the other seven years old, whose appearance clearly evidenced the pinched economy to which they were necessarily compelled to submit. In one corner of the room was a wretched bed, the resting place of the whole family, the only covering for which was a single quilt, scanty and threadbare. From the whole of the observations made by Ellis the poor woman's condition was ten times worse than one would be led to suppose from her statement to the Court, and so far from her being only 7s. 6d. in debt, all that he had except such covering as nature required was out as security with the pawnbroker. In answer to the inquiries of Ellis, the poor woman stated that the utmost she and her mother could earn by the extremest labour was from 7s. to 8s. per week, from which she had to deduct the rent before she could think of expending any of the remainder for food, fuel, or covering. Ellis at once paid the arrears due to the landlord, and having left some shillings for immediate occasions, hastened to report to the magistrate the result of his inquiries. Mr. Broderip, regretting that the exhausted state of the poor-box did not allow him to do more, directed that £2 should be expended in redeeming their things and procuring them some warmer covering for the winter. At this moderate rate one wretched family has been rendered comparatively happy by "a visit to the indigent-room keeper."

We pray our readers to take the hint of the last paragraph—to seek out such cases as these, or, at least, to remember the poor-box, and give their mite to solace the sufferings of the lowly and the sad; but, for society at large, we ask it to grapple with the whole question involved in such expositions as the above. It is clear that the poor victims of the mines and factories never endured a more horrible slavery than that which has been undergone by the famishing workwomen employed by the wholesale sloopers, and Jew clothes speculators, of London, and some large provincial towns, but of the great metropolis especially. We are ready to admit, that the evil is one which it would be extremely difficult to legislate for; and that private benevolence might do more for the sufferers than law-making in the way of relief. But there is one preventive of the base oppression which strikes us as practicable, and which we at once urge upon the public to direct against the merciless traffickers in hope and health, who give work, not to aid industry, but to crush independence, and to quench life. Let fair-dealing persons of all ranks refuse to buy the merchandise, wholesale or retail, of any masters but those who will state and attest the rate of remuneration at which they pay their poor sempstresses; and if that rate be as cruel, avaricious, tyrannising, and destructive, as it now ordinarily is—if it be such as to produce and continue the present destitution—scout the masters as what they are, mere heartless brutes, with no god but their money, and no altar but their desk. There are honest men who will pay better wages, and with trifling difference, indeed, in the price of their merchandise; and let society use its personal influence in putting down the rogues.

It is well known that the puffing sloopers are among the most remorseless of the impostors of London. Their very misleading advertisements absorb more money than would make their wages fair; and, while they increase their traffic, increase also the flood of misery by which it is maintained. How many a gentle and suffering woman pays in privation for the abominable doggerel which gulls the public with its lie, day after day, in the advertising columns of the press. How many a widow has wanted and orphan starved because of the grinding competition created by those reckless falsehoods. And the Shylocks never care in what sort of attraction they trade. It was but the other day that one of them headed his advertisement the "Death of Elton," made his Jew venture upon the appalling calamity of a wreck at sea, in which many had perished—sporting with the feelings of a family of orphan children—and then gradually plunged into praises of the wretched fustian which might have been starving the victims who were making it into clothes! But it has been truly said by the *Times* that these things will not bear the light, and the light has been thrown upon them!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 7.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain, received to-day, is very important, and well worthy the most serious attention. The majority question has been examined by committees of both houses, and the ministerial project approved of. M. Martinez de la Rosa reported to the Senate, and M. Figueras to the Congress. Both of these gentlemen confined their remarks to the question itself, and made no allusion to the state of the country. As I anticipated, there will be much opposition to the project: not that for a moment it can be imagined that the ministers will be in a minority. The question lies not in the Chambers, but in the disorganised state of the whole kingdom. From these will arise the most serious results. In the Senate, M. Joaquin Francisco Campuzano, well known in the diplomatic circle, has laid on the table an amendment, couched in the following terms:—"The General Cortes declare, that her Majesty, Queen Isabella II., shall exercise the royal authority, with the assistance of a Council of State, whose functions shall cease on the day on which the constitutional law recognises her majority; the Council of State to be composed of three members and two aid members, to be named by the Cortes in the same act of the declaration of the majority. The powers of the Council to be confined to the giving of advice, in writing, to the Queen, in every act where her Majesty shall have to exercise the rights which the Constitution gives to the King in Art. 17."

In the Congress it is said that MM. Bernaber, Floran, Ovejero, Moras, and Crooke intend to propose a resolution to the effect "that the Ministers, having violated the Constitution, should be called to the bar of the house." The debates will be stormy, and there is little doubt that the speeches of the Opposition will be directed more to the people than to fair and legitimate discussion. In the meantime, it is generally acknowledged that the present Ministers must go out, and report states that they will be replaced by M. Olazaga, as Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council—M. Cortena, or M. Olivano, Home Department—M. Mazarredo, the friend, indeed, *locum tenens*, of General Narvaez, War Department—M. Cantero, Finances—M. Luzuriaga, Justice—and M. Frias, Marine. M. Lopez is to be named President of the Superior Tribunal of Justice. M. Isturitz is to be elected President of the Congress; and M. Martinez de la Rosa, to be created Count of Alliance, is to be the new Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries. On the 31st, Madrid was tranquil, but serious apprehensions were entertained that, when least expected, the disaffected would rise *en masse*. Amongst other subjects of much discussion, is the immense sum of money received for the sale of national property, of which no clear account has as yet been given. It would appear, that up to the end of May last, 154,097 estates have been sold, producing 4,935,106,108 réaux.

The insurrection in different parts of the kingdom occupies daily the attention of the ministers, who feel themselves in a difficult position. The different captains-general demand reinforcements, and the Government is obliged to demand troops for the protection of Madrid! It is true that Leon and Saragossa have surrendered, but other places have declared against the Government, and the disposable force is not sufficient to meet every exigency. The town of Leon is in the hands of the Government, but the insurgents escaped, and are revolutionizing La Mancha and Old Castile. The capitulation of Saragossa may be considered rather as a compromise than a victory, for General Concha was obliged to consent to the National Guards retaining their arms. The instant the insurrection assumes a steady progress, be assured that Saragossa will again declare for the Central Junta. The accounts from Galicia are most alarming. A private letter which I have before me states that Gurra, the private secretary to Epartero, had entered the port of Vigo, and that 20,000 muskets had been landed. The movement commenced by the National Guards, who fired on the troops and wounded Col. Suazo; and who were soon joined by the officers and men of the Provisional Regiment of Lugo. The garrison of Fort del Castro, which commands the city, capitulated. At the departure of my letter no junta had been named, the chief authority was invested in a Catalonian named Buck. The troops who remained faithful to the Government, had barricaded themselves in an old Chateau which commands the bay. The Captain-General had ordered General Cotin to march against the insurgents at the head of 2,000 men, and it was expected that the battering artillery would be before Vigo on the 30th ult. The whole of Galicia had been declared in a state of siege. Vigo has only a common wall with a fort flanked by four bastions. I am inclined to believe that the insurrection is fast extending; whether the insurgents will succeed is another question, for all those who know anything of Spain are aware that no opinion can be formed as to the result of events in that unhappy country. It is said that the notorious General Noguera had landed in Gibraltar, from whence he was in constant communication with the less affected in Malaga and Seville. We are without any very recent news from Catalonia. On the 25th ult., Sanz, who having received a reinforcement from Tarragona, and who, independent of the troops in the different forts of Barcelona, was at the head of 3,000 men, wrote to the Central Junta, stating "that if, within half-an-hour the firing against Garcia and others had not ceased, he would bombard Barcelona, and reduce it to ashes." The Junta replied "that they were not to be intimidated by threats, that they were determined to fire on Sanz, Clot, and Garcia, should the result even be the destruction of Barcelona. The courage of the Junta was not to be damped, and that if driven to desperate means, they had in their power a terrible vengeance." By the last accounts both parties continued firing at each other, without any real result; General Prim was firing away at Girona, and the insurgents were in high spirits. It was, however, expected that they would be obliged to capitulate.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Portugal of the 2nd inst. confirm the former report of an intended re-construction of the cabinet. The Duke of Palmella, the Marquis of Saldanha, and Gomes de Castro will all take office.

ITALY.

A sanguinary quarrel took place at Ancona on the 31st of October, between the different troops forming the garrison; the event was considered of such importance that a detachment of Dragoons had been disarmed by order of the Government. It was generally supposed that the insurgents were at the bottom of this unfortunate affair. A letter from Rome, dated the 22d, says "that a conspiracy had been discovered in the prison of Spontia, in which were confined 400 criminals. The miscreants intended murdering all the persons employed about the house, and then flying to the mountains and organising themselves as banditti. Fortunately the plot was discovered in time, and the ringleaders placed in separate cells."

FRANCE.

His Majesty Louis Philippe and all the royal family continue to inhabit the Palace of St. Cloud. His Majesty enjoys most excellent health, and makes frequent excursions to Versailles. Great preparations have been made for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours to England. The visit of Queen Victoria to Chateau d'Eu seems to have infused new life into the court—hitherto dull and monotonous; it is now, so I am most confidentially assured, to be one of the gayest in Europe, and that a series of fêtes and balls will be given this winter in the Palace of the Tuileries. Leopold and the Queen have returned to Belgium. Letters have been received at the Palace, announcing that the Princess Clementine and Prince Augustus of Cobourg intend visiting Paris in the month of January, and to remain a month. The Princess Clementine is a great favourite in the royal family. The Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg quitted Cobourg on the 24th October, with his son, for Vienna. The *Moniteur Algérien* of the 30th Oct. announces "that by a royal decision, dated the 18th of October, his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale had been named to the command of the province of Constantine." It is the general opinion that ere long the duke will replace Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-General of Algeria.

It was reported yesterday that, owing to ill health, M. Lacaze-Laplagne, the Minister of Finance, intended retiring from office. Should he do so, other changes will take place in the ministry.

The Duke d'Aumale, after visiting Genoa, reached Florence on the 23rd of Oct.; the next day he visited the picture gallery in the Palace Pitti, he then dined with the Family of the Grand Duke at Poggio-Casano.

Amongst our recent arrivals in Paris, is Lord Brougham. His Lordship after passing a few days with his friend, M. Dupin, goes to his estate, Cannes, where he will remain a month or more.

The *Gérant*, or responsible Editor, of the legitimate journal "La France," has been indicted by the public prosecutor. He is accused "with an attack on the principles and form of the government, founded in 1830, and against the rights of the King held by the wish of the nation and the Constitutional Charter—with a public adhesion to another form of government, in attributing as claim on the throne a person perpetually banished by laws, and in expressing the wish, the hope or menace, of a restoration of the fallen dynasty, and the destruction of Constitutional monarchical order—with offences against the members of the Royal Family, and lastly with endeavouring to excite an hatred and contempt of the government of the king." It is expected that the trial will take place on the 9th.

The south of France is again the prey of a most frightful inundation. The last accounts, dated the 4th, state that at about two kilometres above Arles the bank of the Rhone had been broken. On the 2nd, the bridges of Mées, Manosque, Mirabeau, Perlious, and Rognons, were carried away. The environs of Grenoble were covered with water; indeed the most serious disasters may be expected.

During the season of 1841 to 1842 the number of wolves killed or trapped in France was 741; wild boars, 490; foxes, 2895; weasels, 331; and wild cats, 1626.

The *Journal de Sarrebruck*, of the 31st October, relates that at Blier Rauschbach, in Prussia, a peasant was delivered of four children, three boys and a girl. The mother and children were in perfect health.

There was consumed in Paris, during the month of October, 6186 oxen, 1749 cows, 5507 calves, and 30,098 sheep; being 551 oxen and 217 calves less, and 6 cows and 274 sheep more, than during the month of October last year.

The health of Count de Survilliers (Joseph Buonaparte) is completely re-established.

We continue very dull in the musical world. The rehearsals of "Maria de Rohan" continue almost daily; it will be brought out about the 12th. In the third act there is a most brilliant trio sang by Grisi, Salvi, and Ronconi.

The ballet written by Donizetti for Madame Brambilla, is one of the most delicious morsels ever written by him. In the Grand Opera every thing is ready for "Don Sebastian." Dorus Gras has arranged her dispute with the director, and has signed an engagement for three years. M. Sirda has also been engaged. Madame Potier has gone back to the Opéra Comique.

It is said, that during the season, a new opera, by Balfe, the libretto by Scribe, will be brought out. A new opera, in three acts, by Auber, will also be produced. The poem of the opera, in five acts, by Listz, is from the romance "Consuelo," by Georges Sand. The principal characters are to be thus distributed—*Consuelo*, by Madame Stolz; *La Corilla*, by Madame Dorus; *Marie-Thérèse*, by Mademoiselle Méguilles; *Albert*, by Barnolhet; *Auzoleto*, by Duprez; and *Porpora*, by Levasseur.

The son of Hummel, a very young man, brought out at Weimar an opera called "Hunier de Mersebourg."

The sisters, Milanollo, are playing with great success at Milan. The concerts in Vienna produced upwards of 50,000 florins. "I Lombardi alla prima Crociata" opera, by Verdi, has been well received at Lucca. Next spring there will be a German opera at the theatre Carcano at Milan. It is expected that the "Vienna troop will give a certain number of representations. A new opera, called "Anelda di Messino," by Vera, has been much applauded at Milan. Salvi intended bringing out this season his "Lara." "Osti e non Osti," by Perelli, is now performing at Genoa to crowded houses. A new opera has been brought out at the Theatre Fondo, at Naples, called "Mathia l'Invalido," by Majo. It was a complete fiasco. "Un Songe d'un Nuit," Mendelssohn, was enthusiastically applauded at the Summer Theatre of Potsdam. Reissiger has composed a psalm for Aix la-Chapelle; he also intends bringing out an opera.

Madame Paradol, the ex-reigning queen of the Theatre Francais, died on the 1st. at Nanterre.

Four o'clock.

The following most interesting news has just been received from Spain:—"SANTIAGO, 26th October.—All the troops of the garrison of Vigo have joined the insurgents, and sworn to die with them in defence of their liberties. The whole of Galicia will follow the example. The frigate La Constitution, cruising before Vigo, has declared for the Central Junta. The Chateau de Castro was taken by assault, by the National Guards, yesterday. A company of the regiment of Zamora, which left Pontevedra with the political chief to attack the insurgents, went over to them. The important city of Ferrol has declared for the Central Junta. Pontevedra has also declared against the Government. The insurgents are marching in all directions, joined in every village by the peasantry. We have arms in abundance. General Iriarte is idolized by the people."

The bull fight at Madrid, the produce of which was destined to the construction of a church, realized 29,634 réaux!

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

On Monday last a new drama in three acts, entitled "The Bohemians; or, The Rogues of Paris," was produced at this theatre with complete success. It is a free adaptation from the French of "Eugene Sue," by Mr. E. Stirling, whose pen must go at a railroad pace, for it was but a week before that he produced another piece from the French. The following explanatory announcement appears at the head of the bills: "The *Bohemians* are that class of individuals whose existence is a problem—their conditions and their fortunes an enigma—having no resting place—who are never to be found, and yet are to be seen every where—who have no trade, yet live by professions—the greater number of whom rise without knowing where they shall dine—rich to-day—dying with hunger to-morrow—ready to live honestly if they can, and otherwise if they cannot." Such are the chief parts of the personages who appear in this drama, connected with some others of more interest and less depravity. These, brought together in an artfully interwoven story, heightening to the close, with a due allowance of the most approved melo-dramatic effects, combine to form a drama of no ordinary effect. In the first act, *Louise* (a betrayed and forsaken girl), attempts suicide by plunging into the Seine: she is saved by a drunken Bohemian (*Breve Baur*), who had formerly been sent to the galleys for some crime which he did not commit, and who, on his return, went half-crazed on finding his wife, whom he tenderly loved, had died through sorrow, on which he fled from the world and joined the wandering Bohemians. The King of the Bohemians, who passes under the title, *Le Chevalier de mont Orgueil*, induces *Breve Baur* to murder *Louise*, by making him believe that she was concerned in his wife's death, in order that he might carry into effect a marriage between *Louise's* seducer (a roué who had joined the gang), and a rich heiress, by which he should gain 200,000 francs. *Breve Baur* undertakes the task with horrid satisfaction, and here the interest of the piece is truly touching. The scene in the quarries of Mont Martre, where it is contrived that *Breve Baur* should meet, was most splendidly acted by O. Smith and Mrs. Yates. About to perpetrate the murder, he discovers that she is his own child—the daughter of his beloved *Marie*, and not only that, but she possesses documents exculpating him from his imputed crime, and fixing it on the real perpetrator, who is discovered at the end of the piece to have been *Le Chevalier*, the King of the Bohemians. This is the truly interesting portion of the piece—the rest is common-place, and to be found in every melodrama, at the same time highly effective. The other characters are mere accessories to the development of the main story. The principal of those were *Lolot* (Miss E. Stanley), a French grisette, in love with *Bagnolet* (Mr. Wright), an itinerant vendor of cigars, and a Parisian guide. Wright's part was regular broad English farce, and kept the audience in a roar. His *pas de deux* with Miss Stanley in the third was irresistibly comic, and contrasted pleasantly with the savage grandeur of O. Smith's acting. We must not omit to say that Messrs. Lyon, Maynard, and Wieland, performed most admirably in their respective parts. The piece is beautifully got up, and, no doubt, will have a considerable run.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Ludere qui nescit, campestribus obstat armis.

Thus saith the great philosopher of civilization; his meaning—in truth, the reader needeth not the telling—being, that without betting there must be no racing. His maxim has been implicitly followed ever since the Olympic Games were revived among us under the title of "The Turf." Thus hath the course gone on, and prospered—but lo! its glories are jeopardized—its hopes have received a heavy blow. In the course of the last week, certain persons—moved thereto, no doubt, by force of conscience—caused to be served on my Lords Eglinton and George Bentinck, together with Colonel Peel and the Hon. Charles Greville, suits, or other demonstrations of action, under a statute of Queen Anne, whereby betting on horse races is strictly prohibited as "common gambling." It is said that one of the noble lords entered White's with his hands full of the aforesaid oblong missives, to the consternation of its bay-window, and that the honourable the Clerk of the Council by no means took the announcement of an intention to turn him from the evil of his ways as a piece of personal courtesy.

Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that a batch of great men is forthwith to be prosecuted for misdemeanours, and that the damages are laid at some fifty thousand pounds, or thereabouts. The law so decrees it—and one of the parties, at all events, cannot quarrel with the taste that refers raising issues to the statutes at large—for he himself has always had recourse to them in any difficulty arising out of his turf career. Whatever the result of the pending prosecutions—and what that result will be, there can be little doubt—good will come of their having been instituted. If betting lays open to ruinous penalties those who practise it, there must be an end of the ring—as, also, if its business in future must be understood to be carried on by subterfuge. Mercury knows there was danger enough in meddling with the odds before; but if a man is to pay £30 for every £10 he wins or loses, your leg is indeed the professor of a perilous trade! This *coup de course* owes its origin, *on dit*, to the desire of revenge felt by those who are suffering from the prevailing crusade against defaulters. The *Cour de Lion* of this campaign is Lord George Bentinck, and certainly his efforts have been as energetic as they are praiseworthy. But you can't please everybody, and his good deeds soon brought a hornet's nest about his friends' ears as well as his own. Still, out of this evil must come good. We shall have the true condition of racing speculation defined, and if it abridge the circle of its operation, the lovers of the turf, in its legitimate character, will not have much to regret. In the meanwhile, Tattersall's not being quite "tabooed," we may be permitted to say there are a few who still enquire about the Derby, and the Olympics of 1844. This former issue is by no means satisfactorily situated. With two horses before Christmas at 8 to 1, the market is thrice as bad as it was this time last year, when it was indifferent enough for any main purpose. But the only article in it is this extravagant Derby, and therefore it finds customers. The average may be thus quoted:—

LATEST BETTING.

6 to 1 agst Scott's lot; 10 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's lot; 16 to 1 agst Forth's lot; 8 to 1 agst Rattan; 8 to 1 agst Ugly Buck; 25 to 1 agst Orlando; 30 to 1 agst Loadstone; 33 to 1 agst Leander; 40 to 1 agst Delightful colt; 50 to 1 agst King of the Gypsies; 50 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh; 66 to 1 agst Voltri; 66 to 1 agst Coverdale; 66 to 1 agst Lorimer.

While the Agincourt was at Manilla, in April, and only eight days there, she lost 12 men by the cholera. The Admiral, Sir Thomas Cochrane, properly thought it advisable immediately to put to sea, which he did. An officer in her, while there, tells us he visited the Royal Manufactory of Tobacco, the Sovereign of Spain's workshop; and to his astonishment found that 8000 persons were employed daily, the whole year round, in the fabrication of cheroots.

Last week a respectable farmer named Messenger, who stands charged with the murder of one of his servants on the farm at Gaddesbury, in Leicestershire, was admitted to bail, when he invited his sureties and several other friends to a feast to celebrate his release. The party drank ardent spirits to such excess that one man, named Johnston, of Rotherby, died in consequence.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A Munich letter states that Colocotroni has arrived there, not, as was said, upon a special mission from the Greek Government, but as an exile. Last week a full length colossal statue, in plaster, of Louis Philippe, was placed on its pedestal in the large chamber of the Council of State, in the Palace on the Quai d'Orsay. The King is represented for the first time with the Royal mantle lined with ermine, and a laurel crown on his head. The right arm is stretched out horizontally, and the left is placed on a tablet bearing the inscription—"Devant Dieu, je jure d'observer fidèlement la charte constitutionnelle," and the remainder of the oath pronounced on Aug. 9, at the Palais Bourbon.

The last accounts from Italy relative to the health of the Count de Survilliers (Joseph Buonaparte) state that it is improving.

Sunday last being the anniversary of the memorable gunpowder plot, in 1605, and the revolution, in 1688, the commemorative services of the day were used in many of the metropolitan churches, the ministers of which took occasion to allude to the happy deliverance of the Church and nation from the domination of Rome, as recorded in history, and to deprecate the efforts of a certain party at the present day to bring the Church of England again within the sphere of its influence.

On the 8th ult., at two A.M., a severe shock of earthquake was sensibly felt at Messina. Many of the inhabitants got up and walked the streets till day break.

A letter from Coburg states the Princess Clementine and her husband, Prince Augustus, will arrive in France in January, and pass some months with the royal family. The Princess is said to be a great favourite at Coburg.

Alderman Copeland was fined at one of the City Police offices, last week, on account of his servant having caused an obstruction in Cornhill, by keeping a horse and cart standing longer than necessary in the street while delivering packages.

Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has inspected carefully his Majesty's woods and plantations in the neighbourhood of Pickering and in other parts of York. His lordship's inspection of the above property is with a view to planting and draining, so that employment to the working classes at this season of the year will probably be afforded, which will, no doubt, be very beneficial.

An evening journal estimates the number of persons who visited the cemetery of Père la Chaise on Wednesday (All Saints'-day) at 30,000.

Letters from Pondicherry announce that the Government of Bourbon has taken possession of the islands of Amsterdam and St. Paul, and left garrisons there.

A youth named Primer was committed by the Birmingham magistrates, on Saturday last, for the fraudulent appropriation of a money letter.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Lucca in the morning of the 25th ult., at half-past four o'clock, and was followed by another, but slighter, unattended by any accident. On the 26th three slight shocks were again felt, the first of which lasted five seconds. At Florence and Genoa a similar shock was also felt at about the same time.

On Wednesday, while the great bell of the cathedral of Notre Dame was being rung, the clapper gave way, and the enormous mass fell down through two floors of the tower, and lodged at the third. Three persons were injured, and one of them, a ringer named Mazarin, so much so in the head, by a splinter from the scaffolding, that it was necessary to carry him immediately into the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu.

It is a curious fact, and one sufficiently corroboratory of the depression of the times, that there has been a very material decrease in the consumption of malt by all the large London brewers for the year just ended.

Lieut. Escande, of the French steamer Eurotas, whose services in saving three vessels, one a Turkish frigate, we have recently mentioned, has received from his Highness the Sultan, as a mark of his approbation and gratitude, a magnificent snuff box set in brilliants of the first water.

On Tuesday last a huge salmon was leaping about in the river Tees, near Newport. Mr. John Dale, farmer, and a "crack shot," happened to see him; he popped into the house and got his gun, and let slip at him the first time he came up, and killed him. A dog brought the fish out.

The Nene estuary embankment, in the Counties of Lincoln and Norfolk, is progressing rapidly, one half of the work being already completed. It is calculated that the soil thus reclaimed will vary in value of £50 to £80.

The Senate of the city of Hamburg has forwarded to the King of Hanover a superb testimonial in writing, containing a thanksgiving from the citizens of Hamburg to his Majesty, for the assistance he rendered them on the occasion of the late calamitous conflagration of the city of Hamburg. His Majesty has ordered this document to be deposited in the royal archives of Hanover.

The rains have been so heavy in France, that several of the rivers have overflowed their banks, and caused serious damage to property within the reach of the devastating flood.

We learn from Berlin that M. Grube, who left that city some time ago, to fill the post of Consul-General of Prussia in China, is to remain some time in the English possessions in the East Indies before he proceeds to China. The Prussian government anticipates a good market in China for wool, and manufactures of steel and iron.

By Royal mandate, the degree of D.D., has been conferred on the Rev. R. Phelps, Master of Sydney Sussex College, the son of a hatter, formerly carrying on business in the town of Devonport, and brother to Mr. Phelps, the eminent tragedian. It is rather a remarkable circumstance that the two brothers should have become distinguished ornaments in professions so opposed to each other as are the stage and the pulpit.

The anniversary of the memorable "Gunpowder Plot" in 1605, having this year fallen on Sunday, the numerous urchins who are in the annual practice of exhibiting "Guy" in the streets of the metropolis, had to delay their "please to remember" till Monday, but either owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, or the want of "public contributions" to sustain his notoriety with becoming dignity, the immortal Guy was unusually scarce. The only result of this ridiculous pageant has been a vast number of fatal and dangerous accidents from fire-work explosions, which it appears no efforts of the authorities can prevent.

Mr. T. Hamilton Miller, advocate, and sheriff of the county of Selkirk, died last week. This gentleman succeeded Sir Walter Scott in the above office in the year 1832.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. Duruset (for so many years a public favourite at the Theatres Royal Drury-lane and Covent-garden), which took place on Monday morning after an illness of a few months' duration, in the 52nd year of his age.

Commandant Parquin, who was sent to the prison of Boullens to undergo his sentence as participant in the attempt of Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, but who had, on account of ill-health, obtained permission to pass two seasons at the Baths of Bourbon, is at present in the hospital at Chaumont. He is watched day and night by a gendarme.

The statement of M. de Chateaubriand having declined, on the ground of ill health, accepting the invitation of the Duke of Bordeaux, is contradicted by several of the journals. It is now said that he will leave France for England in a few days, on a visit to the Duke in London.

Since the light sovereigns have been called in, no less a number than 600,000! have been forwarded from the Branch Bank of England, in Newcastle, to the parent bank, London. The loss thus sustained in that neighbourhood is not less than £10,000; being 4d each on the 600,000, the charge made by the Branch Bank of England.

Several persons of the Grand Duchy of Baden were recently tried on a charge of being connected with illegal associations at Paris, and were condemned to several months imprisonment. The *Frankfurter Gazette* informs us that the Grand Duke has just granted them a full pardon.

On Monday evening a trial was made between the celebrated inventions—the Bude and Farraday lights—fixed for that purpose in two of the libraries of the Reform Club. There were present Sir H. Webb, Bart., Captain Doran, Mr. Farraday, Mr. Barry, Sir E. Colsbrough, Sir J. Doran, Dr. Holland, Mr. Nurse, F.R.S., and many gentlemen connected with the club. The result of the experiment was in favour of the Bude light.

It is rumoured, that his Grace the Duke of Northumberland had resigned, or intended to resign, the Chancellorship of Cambridge University; and that in all probability his Royal Highness Prince Albert would be chosen to succeed his grace in that distinguished and important office.

Last week a pawnbroker's assistant at Leeds lent ten shillings on a cloak to a girl who presented it for that purpose, but after her departure, the unlucky money-lender found that the cloak was his own, which he had left behind him on the previous day at a Sunday School, of which he was a teacher.

A Prize fighter, who was favourably known amongst his fellows by the cognomen of young Dutch Sam, but whose real name was Evans, died on Saturday last, in the 36th year of his age.

The Penelope steam-vessel took over a cargo of sixteen hundred iron bedsteads for the use of the soldiery now stationed in Ireland.

It is rumoured that her Majesty intends to have a marine villa erected at Cowes, Isle of Wight, as an occasional residence during the summer and autumnal months.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. George Lloyd, son of Major Sir William Lloyd, at the early age of twenty eight, at Gooch, Thebes, on the 10th of October, by the accidental discharge of his gun. Mr. Lloyd edited the papers of those enterprising travellers, the Gerards, and was the author of other works favourably known to the literary world. His varied accomplishments gave promise of great future distinction.

Lord Brougham does not intend to prolong his residence at Cannes beyond the close of December, when the noble and learned lord returns to this country direct, in order to be at the opening of the parliamentary session.

It appears that upwards of a million pieces of shirtings, and nearly 60 millions pounds of cotton twist, have already been exported to China this year, being somewhere about three times the quantity of each shipped for the east during the same period last year.

It is a fact, which the curious in such matters may think worthy of recording, that the flag which floated over the Nelson testimonial in Trafalgar-square, on Monday last, is the identical ensign which, 38 years ago, waved over the immortal hero himself, on the memorable occasion of his last greatest achievement and death.

The erection of new and commodious royal marine barracks at Woolwich has been contracted for by Mr. Rigby, at an estimated expense of £70,000. They are engaged to accommodate 1,000 men, with the usual complement of officers. A new Royal Marine Hospital is also being erected.

On Monday, at a Special Session of the Justices for the Kensington division, the granting of a license for the Kensington theatre, on the application of Mr. Henry Morland, was refused.

An immense quantity of foreign fruit continues to be imported into the Clyde. The Jersey apples are generally in bad condition, being inferior in quality, or heated in the holds of the vessels, where they are stowed in bulk. On the other hand, the apples, pears, and plums, of the most delicate kinds, are imported in excellent condition, when carefully packed in boxes.

On the 7th a general meeting of the subscribers to the School for the Indigent Blind, instituted in 1799, and situated in St. George's-fields, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. R. Pugh in the chair. The number of pupils now in the establishment is estimated at 70 males and 72 females, and a manufactory has been opened, the articles made in which during the last year by the hands of the blind persons were sold for £1,498.

A splendid and most powerful hydro-oxygen microscope (magnifying objects upwards of 30,000,000 of times larger than their natural size) was exhibited before her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and the illustrious visitors to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, on Tuesday. The exhibition occupied nearly an hour. At its conclusion Prince Albert expressed himself in terms of high admiration at the development of the extraordinary powers of the microscope, the property of Mr. F. Horvat Paine.

Mr. E. Gifford, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, has been elected to the Second Mastership of Shrewsbury School. Mr. Gifford was Pitt University scholar in the year 1842, 15th Wrangler Senior (*æqualis*) of the Classical Tripos, and Senior Chancellor's Medalist of 1843.

The Great Western steam-ship left Liverpool on Friday night for Bristol, to be laid up there during winter.

St. Mary's church, Wrotham, was consecrated on Friday last by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of a numerous congregation, both lay and clerical.

Sir Robert Peel has appointed the Rev. John Sinclair, treasurer of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, and vicar of Kensington, to the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, vacated by the promotion of the Rev. J. Lonsdale to the see of Lichfield.

Further accounts to Sept. 7, from the Cape of Good Hope, and to Aug. 24 from Graham's Town, relate another savage murder of a British settler in the Amaponda country. The victim in this case is a trader named George Duffy, and who seems to have been sacrificed to the avarice and cupidity of the natives of that country, their object being, apparently, the seizure of his goods, consisting of horses, waggon, oxen, beads, iron guns, &c.

The appointment of Clerk of the Clergy Returns in the Privy Council-office, is become vacant by the death of the Hon. E. E. Villiers, brother to the Earl of Clarendon, at Nice. Mr. Villiers was the third son of the late Hon. George Villiers, by Lady Theresa Parker, sister to the late Earl of Morley, and married the Hon. Miss Liddell, daughter of Lord Ravensworth.

The Brazilian barque Confidencia, Marvel dos Santos Lara master, which was captured off Quillemaine River, Mozambique Channel, on the 17th of March last by her Majesty's ship Lily, was taken into Sierra Leone, on the 20th of June, for condemnation. The cargo of the vessel consisted of farina, "leaguers," &c.; slave-irons and slave decks were also found on board. The Brazilian schooner Esperance, Antonio A. Gonsalves master, which was taken off Posso, on the 29th of May, by her Majesty's brig Spy, was taken into Sierra Leone, on the 22nd of June, and was found to be fully equipped for the slave trade. The Governor of Gambia, Mr. Seagram, died at Bathurst, on the 27th of August last, of the coast fever.

The Bread-street Ward scrutiny, which ended in giving the aldermanic gown to Mr. H. Hughes, seems likely to lead to a very general disfranchisement in the City. Of 169 voters for the two candidates, no less than 107 were rejected on that scrutiny, twelve for not being resident twelve months; eight for not being occupants, though rated; seventeen for not being occupants, and badly rated; nine for not being rated to all the rates; twenty because comprehended in rating as one of a company; two because badly rated as a firm; twenty-two because their partners only are rated; eleven because wrongly named; five because not rated at all, though resident; and three for receiving alms. These or similar rules will be applied in future elections, and a wholesale municipal disfranchisement men depends over the City.

The Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment on Tuesday to upwards of fifty of the leading Dissenting clergymen of the metropolis, together with some of the most influential laymen of the several denominations.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have granted permission for a pier to be carried out from the front of the Sun Inn, Chatham, for the convenience of passengers embarking and disembarking to and from that vicinity, and the erection of the pier is already commenced. Similar permission has been given to erect a pier off Blue Boar Hard, at Rochester, on the premises of Mr. Rainhard.

The preaching of Lincoln's Inn is vacant by Mr. Lonsdale's elevation to the episcopal bench. We have heard the names of the Rev. James Anderson, Archdeacon Robinson, and Archdeacon Manning mentioned as probable candidates for this important piece of preferment.

The merchants of Belfast have effected a most important arrangement with the Fleetwood Steam Navigation Company, by which the North of England mail will, in future, be conveyed by that route to Belfast, by their two splendid steamers, some hours earlier than hitherto.

Accounts from Switzerland represent the Ultra-Catholic party of Lucerne as alarmed at the bold measures which they have adopted, and the threatening consequences to themselves which had arisen.

The Bishop of Worcester consecrated the new church at Headless Cross last week, in the presence of the Rev. Lord Aston and a numerous assemblage of the clergy and laity.

A handsome tablet is about to be erected in the new Cathedral Church of Calcutta to the memory of the late gallant Colonel Dennis. This tablet is erected by the commander-in-chief and officers of the Queen's army serving in India, to record the actions of a brave and distinguished soldier.

The number of salmon passing up the Severn this season is unprecedentedly large, and at the present time, now the flood has subsided, numbers may be seen vainly endeavouring to pass the weir on the Teme, at Powick.

We understand that there are now in Manchester nine veritable North American Indians, real red denizens of the wilds. These remarkable strangers are all of the very numerous tribe of Ojibbeways, whose locality is to the north of Lake Huron, in the vicinity of Georgian Bay, and consequently they are born subjects of her Majesty Queen Victoria. They consist of two chiefs, four warriors, two squaws, and one child, a girl of nine or ten years.

We have heard that a complaint has been lodged with the Board of Trinity College as to an avowed Kepealer being on the books of the university, and that Mr. Ray has received a certain interval to consider and determine whether he will relinquish repeal, or give up the university, as one or other he must.

The late Mr. Dobbs, of Fleet-street, whose death was announced the other day, built and endowed two ecclesiastical edifices, one of which is situated at Southall Green, Middlesex, in the incumbency of the Rev. Frank Hewson; and, together with a large and handsome school-house, &c., is a great improvement to the neighbourhood.

The splendid testimonial prepared for the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, a magnificent candelabrum, value one thousand guineas, was presented to him on Tuesday last, at Mostyn Hall.

There is a rumour current in well-informed quarters that Colonel Stoddart, whose death has been long believed, is yet alive. This rumour we shall be delighted to see verified by his restoration to his country and friends.

On Monday last a general assembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. Charles West Cope and Mr. Thomas Duncan were elected associates of that institution.

A report is prevalent that the American sailing packets, which sail monthly from the port of London, and call at Portsmouth, for the United States, are for the future to be dispatched from Southampton. The alteration, it appears, is about to be made in consequence of a saving of £300 on each trip, which will be effected in consequence.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

CHINA AND INDIA.

On Monday last the overland mail from India reached town, bringing dates from Bombay of the 2d of October, Calcutta 21st of September, Delhi 21st ditto, Lahore 16th ditto, China 3rd of August, Singapore, 17th August, and Malta 30th of October. The intelligence from China adds nothing to the news brought from Hong Kong to Suez by the Akbar steamer. The news from Poojaub is of great importance. An insurrection had broken out at Lahore on the 15th of September, when the Maharaja Shere Sing, his son Purtaub Sing, and their wives and children were assassinated. The instigator of these atrocities was the all-powerful Minister of the Maharaja Dhyen Sing, who had in his turn been murdered. The execution of the plot was confided to Ajeet Sing, who was assisted in it by two other Sirdars. The plan formed was to shoot the Maharaja while engaged in the inspection of his troops, Ajeet Sing undertaking to be the assassin. General Ventura and his party attacked the murderer, but being opposed by a large body of troops was defeated and compelled to retire. Ajeet Sing then decapitated the body of the Maharaja, and placed his head upon a spear. On entering the town he encountered Prince Purtaub Sing's suwarie, which was immediately attacked and the Prince killed. The palace was then sacked, and Duleep Sing, the only remaining son of the Runjeet, a child of 10 years of age, proclaimed King. The wives and children of Shere Sing, and Purtaub Sing were then brought out and slaughtered—one of the children having been born only the evening preceding. Having thus disposed of the Royal Family of Lahore, the blood-stained assassin treacherously slew his accomplice, Dhyen Sing, and sent his body to his brother, Soochet Sing, and his son, Heera Sing. The latter Sirdar having entered the fort on the 16th, avenged his father's murder by putting Ajeet Sing and several of his associates to death. Having placed the youthful heir on the gubdee, he was made vizier. Six hundred men are said to have been slaughtered on this occasion. Thus is the empire, which it cost Runjeet Sing so much labour to establish, evidently tottering to its fall. Fortunately while these events were in progress, anticipated, in all probability, by the Government, a large army was preparing (by Lord Ellenborough's instructions) to assemble on the banks of the Jumna. Orders had also been issued to have a large body of troops in readiness to occupy Scinde, whence the Bombay troops were to be withdrawn. The policy of this movement has been questioned, as the Bengal troops were required to protect the frontier against the Sikhs. There are 16,000 men now in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier was at Kurrachee, and seems likely ere long to be afforded a fresh opportunity for the exercise of his skill and gallantry. The revolution at Lahore had excited the greatest interest; it being confidently expected that it will terminate in placing that country, inhabited by 4,000,000 of people, and having a revenue of £2,000,000 sterling, under the dominion of Great Britain. The interior of India is tranquil. Lord Ellenborough was at Barrackpore. Sir Hugh Gough had assumed the command in chief of the army. There is no other news of interest in the Indian papers. Dost Mahomed was preparing for his expedition against the King of Bokhara. He is said to be disposed to cultivate an amicable understanding with the British Government, and talks of sending his son, Hyder Khan, as ambassador to Calcutta. Mere Mahomed is believed to be among the hills near Candahar.

The following are extracts from the papers:—

MURDER OF SHERE SING AND HIS SON PURTAUB SING.

This event took place at the north gate of Lahore, about one and a half mile from the palace, at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th. The conspiracy was formed by Ajeet Sing and Dhyen Sing, and it fell to the lot of Sirdar Ajeet Sing to execute it. Sirdars Golab Sing, Heera Sing (Majeeta), and Soochet Sing were also concerned: Dhyen Sing made the arrangement, by proposing to the Maharaja to inspect Ajeet Sing's troops, which the Maharaja said he would do on the following morning, and orders were accordingly issued. On the Maharaja's arrival at the parade-ground, he found fault with the appearance and condition of some horsemen, purposely placed to attract attention, when Ajeet Sing became suwarie, words ran high, and drawing a pistol from his bosom, he (Ajeet Sing) shot Shere Sing through the head, the ball having entered his right temple. General Ventura and his party attacked the murderer, but being opposed by a powerful body of troops, were defeated. Ajeet Sing cut up the Raja's body, placed his head on a spear, and on entering the town met Prince Purtaub Sing's suwarie, which was immediately attacked, and the Prince killed; the palace was taken, and Duleep Sing, the only remaining son of Runjeet Sing, a lad ten years old, proclaimed to the throne. The treasury was thrown open, and the troops paid up all arrears of pay; every child and all of Shere Sing's and Prince Purtaub Sing's wives were then brought out and murdered; amongst the rest was one of Shere Sing's sons, only born the previous evening. Troops were sent off to guard all the ghauts, and all of the opposite party (except Ventura, who escaped) made prisoners.

HALF-PAST TWO P.M.—We have this moment received the following authentic intelligence of what has since occurred at Lahore:—

"Ajeet Sing, after having killed Shere Sing, was returning to the fort, and met Dhyen Sing; he told him he had done the deed, and asked him to return; he got into Dhyen Sing's carriage, and when they got near the gate of the fort, Ajeet Sing stabbed Dhyen Sing, and sent his body to his brother Soochet Sing, and his son, Heera Sing. These two individuals surrounded the city with their troops, the people inside continued plundering all night.

"In the morning (16th) Heera Sing having entered the fort, seized Ajeet Sing, Lena Sing, and others, and having put them to death, exposed their heads in the plain, and threw their bodies into the bazaar. Duleep Sing has been put on the gubdee, and Heera Sing made vizier. Six hundred men were slaughtered on both sides."

The circumstances which led to the above tragic events must be matter of great interest. It will be generally known that Shere Sing, ever since his accession, has closely addicted himself to the grossest sensualities, leaving the concerns of state to be managed almost entirely by his Minister, Dhyen Sing, a powerful Chief, whose talents for business seem to have been equal to his ambition, while both were probably surpassed by his ardent knavery. Some time back a violent quarrel took place between the King and his Minister—the circumstances of which will, doubtless, be in the recollection of your readers. The chief cause of the rupture was a misunderstanding about the treasure locked up in the Fort of Govindghur, the former having charged the latter with expending vast sums without accounting for the outlay—an accusation which Dhyen Sing was by no means disposed to brook, and which led him shortly afterwards to take his departure from the Court, and proceed to Jumbou. As soon as he had started, every effort, it will be remembered, was made to recall him, the Maharaja eventually making the most abject entreaties to him to return, which at last, though not very readily, he consented to do. On his arrival at Lahore a reconciliation took place, when the Minister, taking due advantage of what had occurred, proceeded to lecture his master before the assembled Sirdars, on his addition to the sports of the field, his constant intemperance, and his sensual excesses. This piece of presumption was unchecked—doubtless, the monarch quailed before the just reproofs of his vassal. Ever since this rupture there had been a manifest coolness between them, and lately the minister had evinced a decidedly hostile spirit, having, on one occasion, declared that "If he should again be insulted by Shere Sing, as had latterly been the case, he should at once proceed to expel him from the throne, and elevate Prince Duleep Sing." It was at first supposed by some that the storm believed to be brewing would burst during the Hindoo holidays of the Dusserah, at which times the troops all congregate, and generally receive a portion of their arrears of pay. As the Maharaja, however, was not disliked by the troops, it was, doubtless, thought better to carry into effect the design for his assassination prior to the festival in question. It is said the immediate cause of the outbreak was a suspicion entertained by Dhyen Sing that General Aitaville, who is on a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor at Simla, had been secretly instructed by the Maharaja to claim the protection and aid of the British Government to enable him to lessen the immense power of his minister—an object which, however desirable, it was utterly impossible, unassisted, to accomplish. But I am disposed to think the revolution must have been the result of measures long preconcerted by the chief Sirdars. Heera Sing is the son of Dhyen Sing; and the intelligence of the death of Ajeet Sing by his hand, is, doubtless, strictly correct, for it was natural he should avenge the slaughter of his sire. Duleep Sing, the boy placed on the throne, is in some letters called the son of Runjeet—which is, of course, improbable—and in others the son of Kurruck Sing (Runjeet's son and successor), which is more likely, though I am certainly disposed to believe he is neither the one nor the other, but merely a child procured by Dhyen Sing—by whom he is said to have been long kept concealed at Jumbou, and brought forward as the nominal ruler of the kingdom, while the crafty minister proposed to get the real power into his own hands, and wait a favourable turn of events to assume actual regal authority. Runjeet is believed to have had only one legitimate male descendant, namely, Kurruck Sing, who died in 1840, and whose son, Nao Nehal Sing, was killed by accident, on his return from his father's obsequies. Shere Sing, the late monarch, though claiming to be the son of Runjeet, was never acknowledged as such, and it is said that both he and Tara Sing (another alleged son, who is idiotic, or partially so, and has turned fakier) were purchased by the mother of a wife of the old rajah, who endeavoured, but failed, to persuade him they were twin sons of her daughter.

There can be little doubt that the recent sanguinary events will be followed by protracted anarchy; and thus the opportunity so anxiously looked for will soon arrive for British interference in the affairs of the Punjab. The bait will, probably, prove too tempting to resist, even should there be no absolute necessity for our intervention. But that necessity will, we think, shortly arise, for there can hardly be a doubt that Duleep Sing is an impostor; and even if he retain the position to which he has been raised, we cannot acknowledge him as Maharaja. The possession of Scinde—a country of comparatively small value—having been so strongly coveted by Lord Ellenborough, it is generally expected that his lordship will leave no stone unturned to effect the annexation of the Punjab, or the richest portion of that highly-favoured land, to the British Indian empire. There are forty millions sterling in the Sikh treasury, and the revenues of the country under its present rulers are stated to be two and a half millions per annum. Honestly obtained, we should never have cause to regret the acquisition, for a finer or more fertile country the sun does not shine upon. But it is to be hoped our policy will be straightforward and equitable, and that we shall duly "bide our time," waiting until opportunity presents itself, rather than manufacturing a *casus belli*, on which to ground aggressive proceedings, which really arise purely from an overpowering desire for national aggrandisement.

It is rather singular, and somewhat unfortunate, that, just previous to the occurrence of the momentous events I have recorded, the general relief of the army, and the substitution of Bengal for Bombay troops in Scinde, should have called for a series of extensive military arrangements, which will now, in all likelihood, have to be altogether abandoned.

If any invasion of the Punjab takes place, some augmentation of our Indian army will be absolutely requisite; for even now it is not strong enough, and it must be remembered that the Sikh forces, though by no means approaching our own in point of discipline or efficiency, will still prove anything but a contemptible enemy. However, as the course that will be pursued by the British Government can at present only be conjectured, any further speculation must appear premature.

The Governor-General's presence in the north-west provinces is now most desirable, and there can hardly be a doubt, I should think, that he will proceed thither as soon as the news of the late horrible occurrence reaches him.

AFGHANISTAN.

The intelligence from Afghanistan is interesting, particularly as viewed in relation to the recent sad events at Lahore. It appears the Vakeel of the Khan of Bokhara, on his return from Cabul, brought a message to that ruler from Dost Mahomed, to the effect that the latter was determined that his sword, by which he had compelled the English to release him, should never rest until he had conquered Peshawur and Turkistan, and avenged all his wrongs; and that his first expedition should be directed against Bokhara. This startling announcement caused great dismay at the court of Bokhara; the principal chiefs, with their dependents, were immediately assembled, and it having been resolved to use every effort to repel the apprehended aggression, arrangements were made for defence, and the banks of the Oxus are already, according to report, occupied by armed men. It is said Dost Mahomed is making preparations for war; but I should hardly think a mere threat would have produced so much consternation, or led to the adoption of such prompt and energetic measures. Meanwhile, the Dost has himself been alarmed by the report of an intention of the Governor-General once more to invade Afghanistan; and, with the view of averting a mischance so serious, has decided on sending his son, Hyder Khan, as an envoy to the British Government, "to assure them of his anxiety to maintain relations of unity and goodwill with us." More especially, it is said, as the Dost is desirous of cultivating our friendship, because he supposes the designs of Ukkar Khan on Peshawur and Cashmere are likely to be considerably furthered by means of it. Doubtless, as soon as the news of Shere Sing's assassination reaches Cabul, an expedition will be fitted out against these places; and then, if we do send an army into the Punjab, a collision must once more occur between the British and Afghan forces.

The opposition raised by Mohammed Zeman Khan against Dost Mahomed would seem to have altogether subsided; for we now hear of that Sirdar successfully interposing on behalf of Shumshoden Khan, to get him reinstated in the Government of Gluznee, of which post he was deprived on the Dost's restoration. It is reported that Dost Mahomed has become greatly altered for the worse since his resumption of authority—neglecting the ordinances of religion, and adding himself strongly to sensual pleasures. His avarice, too, as well as his cruelty of disposition, appears to be increasing with his years. He has acted with great severity to all classes of his subjects in possession of money—extorting all



SHERE SING.

AJEET SING.

e possibly can from them; and on one occasion this system of royal plunder—ong felt to be intolerable—roused the indignation of the chief Sirdars, who, expecting to be aided by the populace, flew to arms, and assumed a hostile attitude, but were, after a brief struggle, signally defeated.

The Prince Sufur Jung, who was last month stated to be a prisoner at Candahar, has escaped from that place. On his departure he proceeded towards Scinde, for the purpose of soliciting the protection of the British, but was prevailed upon to remain in Lower Afghanistan, on the representation of some chief (name unknown), who held out to him a flattering prospect of success from their united exertions.

BUNDULKHUND—GUALIOR.

The disturbances in these states continue much as before. Gwalior is still extremely turbulent, but whether we shall meddle with its affairs is very doubtful. The rumours of our intention to do so have created some alarm, and preparations have been made to meet the apprehended aggression. The details of events in these countries, even were they not quite cast into the shade by the all-important news from Lahore, possess too little interest to the English readers to render an account of them at all desirable. There are reports to the effect that an army is about to be assembled for service in Bundelkhand, but all military arrangements at present in contemplation will undergo great change, in consequence of the revolution in the Punjab. Major Sleeman has been removed, it is reported, from his appointment as commissioner, for writing a letter in the *Bombay Times* regarding the administration of affairs in Bundelkhand. It is uncertain whether this really be the case, though it has been pretty confidently asserted; and I will not, therefore, indulge in any comments on the proceeding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following miscellaneous particulars are from details in the papers. They contain confirmation of the wreck of the *Memnon*, with afflicting particulars:—Lord Ellenborough remains at Calcutta. He has been further feted by the military, and an entertainment (ball and supper) has been got up in his honour by the other portion of the community.

A notification has been issued, forbidding the publication by servants of Government of information, or documents, they become possessed of officially.

Some important cases have been tried at Bombay, both during the term and at the Criminal Sessions, which latter have just terminated. The suit instituted by Dhackjee Dadajee against the East India Company, for trespass, has terminated in a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over the governor in council, whose act the trespass was. Dhackjee, it is said, will appeal to the Queen in council. A memorial from him to the Court of Directors, on the subject of the Government's treatment of him, went home by the last mail.

The Governor of Bombay, Sir George Arthur, has returned to the presidency, from Poonah. During his absence he once or twice visited the ex-Ameers of Scinde, at their places of confinement at Sapoor—a mark of kindness which, says the *Bombay Times*, "proved eminently gratifying to them."

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.—The Governor-General has ordered the formation, on the banks of the river Jumna, during the approaching cold season, of a force consisting of between eighteen and twenty thousand men, to be called the "Army of Exercise." It has been generally supposed this force is intended for employment against Gwalior; I fancy, however, it was directed to be organised as a mere piece of display, like the famous army assembled at Ferozepore at the close of the late Afghan campaign. By a piece of singular good luck, it appears highly probable that the troops may be employed in the Punjab.

The London mail of August the 5th reached Bombay, per *Atalanta* steamer, the 9th of September, Madras the 15th, and would reach Calcutta about the 20th.

The Rajah of Joudpore (Marwar) expired on the 5th ult. He left no lineal descendants, and will be succeeded, it is supposed, by a Rajah of Eader, a principality to the southward of Joudpore. The Prince is about fourteen or fifteen years of age. The death of the old Rajah is rather a happy event than otherwise, as he had long been very troublesome to our Government.

Mr. Clerk—so long agent for the Governor-General at Umballa, and who was a short time ago, in consideration of his distinguished abilities, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the north-west provinces—is about to retire from the latter important post.

We annex characteristic portraits of the murdered Rajah, Shere Sing; and of the Sirdar Ajeet Sing, the perpetrator of this bloody tragedy. Shere Sing was a

fine, manly-looking fellow: he was a supposed son of the Maharaja, Runjeet Sing, the old lion of the Punjab, though the latter strongly denied the paternity: he, however, granted him the privilege of a chair in his presence, an honour he shared with Kurruck Sing, the heir-apparent to the throne, and Heera Sing, the son of the minister, the only individuals of the court who were so distinguished. The Hon. W. G. Osborne, military secretary to the Governor-General of India, in his very interesting account of the mission to Lahore, entitled, "The Court and Camp of Runjeet Sing," portrays Shere Sing as above: he was sent with Soochet Sing, by Runjeet, to conduct the embassy to their tents: "they were seated upon elephants, in golden howdahs, and escorted by about 500 of Runjeet's Goorcherrars, or body-guards, splendidly dressed in cham-armor, and thick quilted jackets, made of rich silk, of all the colours of the rainbow." Shere Sing, in Runjeet's time, showed so much attention to Europeans, and such attachment to their manners and customs, as effectually to rouse his master's vigilance. Mr. Osborne then relates an anecdote of Shere Sing, which shows him to have been a man of superior sense. It appears that Runjeet, anxious that the deputation sent to meet the mission from the Governor-General, should do credit to his court, by the splendour of their dress and appearance, ordered them all to attend him in the morning. After complimenting Soochet Sing upon the beauty of his dress and jewels, he addressed Shere Sing, and asked the reason why he was without his usual magnificent ornaments; who replied, touching the hilt of his sword, "I am a soldier, and this is the only jewel I value." Runjeet angrily insisted upon knowing what had become of them, and at last elicited the truth from Shere Sing that they were in his own treasury, having been presented to him as a muzzur, or complimentary gift, by Shere Sing, on the occasion of his paying him a friendly visit at his palace some months since. Runjeet pretended to be very much annoyed, and immediately offered to restore them; but Shere Sing, soldier as he was, was much too clever and politic to accept them! Shere Sing was in his 36th year. The Sirdar Ajeet Sing, the assassin of Shere Sing, also escorted the British mission to the presence of Runjeet, on the above occasion. It will be seen, by the news in a previous column, that on the morning after the murder, Ajeet was put to death, and his corpse treated with ignominy, akin to that which he had shown towards his own victim. [An accurate map of the Punjab and Lahore, the scene of these frightful murders, will be found in the 5th number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

CHINA.

The *Hong Kong Gazette* publishes the detailed items of the tariff, established under the commercial treaty, and regulations for the conduct of our future intercourse with the Celestial empire.

Sir Henry Pottinger was making strenuous efforts for the early establishment of a regular system of government in our colony of Hong Kong.

The Bogue forts have all been rebuilt, larger and stronger than before, and are now ready. As yet no cannons have been put into them, but this will soon be done, and the new forts regularly garrisoned, when they will again assume the control of the river the same as before their destruction. The illicit trade now carried on at Whampoa must cease as soon as the new trade regulations come into operation. From Canton we learn nothing new except that a number of people are being enlisted to serve as soldiers, at the high pay of sp. 6 per day. This has given occasion for many surmises among the native population, many of whom do not seem to think their Government sincere in their very friendly professions towards the English.

We are sorry to state that, according to accounts lately received, much sickness prevailed at Amoy. The cholera had broken out on board her Majesty's ship *Wolverine*, and three or four men, out of eighteen attacked, had died. The *Wolverine* had put to sea for a cruise. The garrison on shore also was sickly, and had changed their quarters.

It is with much pleasure we give publicity to the following memorandum. The whole of the Hong merchants' debts have now been liquidated, not, however, without subjecting the richer of them to a great sacrifice in money, and Howqua, is said, from his own means, to have disbursed a great proportion of this money.

"MEMORANDUM.—Canton, July 23, 1843.—I do hereby declare a final dividend on the debts of the Hong of Hingtae, Kingqua, and Mowqua, payable from the 24th to the 31st of July, 1843, both days inclusive, after which time all unpaid dividends will be sent to Hong Kong, at the expense and risk of the claimants.

"The creditors are again urgently requested to attend to the previous notices regarding the receipts and vouchers required to be furnished prior to the payment of the final dividend.

"G. BALFOUR."

the 30th of the month of June, and three millions on or before the 31st of December. Five millions in 1844; that is, two and a half millions on or before the 30th of June, and two and a half millions on or before the 31st of December. Four millions in 1845; that is, two millions on or before June 30, and two millions on or before December 31.

And it is further stipulated, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, shall be paid by the Government of China on any portion of the above sums that are not punctually discharged at the periods fixed.

By Art. XI. it is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's Chief High Officer in China shall correspond with the Chinese High Officers, both at the capital and in the provinces, under the term "communication;" the subordinate British Officers and Chinese High Officers in the provinces, under the terms "statement," on the part of the former, and on the part of the latter, "declaration;" and the subordinates of both countries on a footing of perfect equality: merchants and others not holding official situations, and therefore not included in the above, on both sides, to use the term "representation;" in all papers addressed to, or intended for the notice of, the respective Governments.

It may be interesting, therefore, at the present moment to glance at the characters employed by the Chinese formerly and at present, which differ from each other very materially. For example:—Fig. 1 signified with the ancient Chinese a mountain or hill, which is now expressed by fig. 2. The sun was represented by a circle with a speck in the middle, as fig. 3; but now it is expressed by fig. 4. A dragon, as formerly depicted, is shown by fig. 5; but now by fig. 6. A sceptre, with one eye, as shown by fig. 7, signified formerly the King's name; which is now denoted by fig. 8. A bird, cock or hen, was formerly expressed in full shape and posture, as seen in figs. 9 and 11; but at present it is shown in figs. 10 and 12.

The Chinese also use certain lines and marks, which, however different in form, in some measure obscurely resemble the characters of the ancients, which represented the shape of things. We insert one of the figures marked with the letter M. Out of nine several lines or marks, the Chinese characters of these times are composed by adding or omitting one line or mark. For example—a straight line, as by the *a* on the left side of this print, signifies one, or the first; with a line drawn through it, as at *b*, denotes 10; and with a line underneath, as at *c*, it signifies earth; with another put over the downright line, as at *d*, it speaks king; with a point on the right side, as by *e*, it signifies a pearl; but such a point on the left side, as at *f*, signifies to live. Lastly, with a point upon the head of it, as at *g*, it signifies lord.

The original of this explanation is, we believe, in the museum of the East India Company.

To the treaty is appended a list or tariff of duties on the foreign trade with China, established in pursuance of the tenth article of the treaty.

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIERS.

A report of Marshal Bugeaud to the Minister of War, under date Algiers, 24th ult., completes the account of the military operations of the autumnal campaign. General Lamoriciere writes on the 10th of October from Mascara, that on the 19th he marched from Ouizert towards the country of the Assensnas, in quest of Abd-el-Kader, who was encamped in the neighbourhood of Foutot. On reaching Ain Nezereg, he was informed that the Emir occupied a position near the springs of Sebdon, four leagues south-east of Foutot. General Lamoriciere accordingly pro-

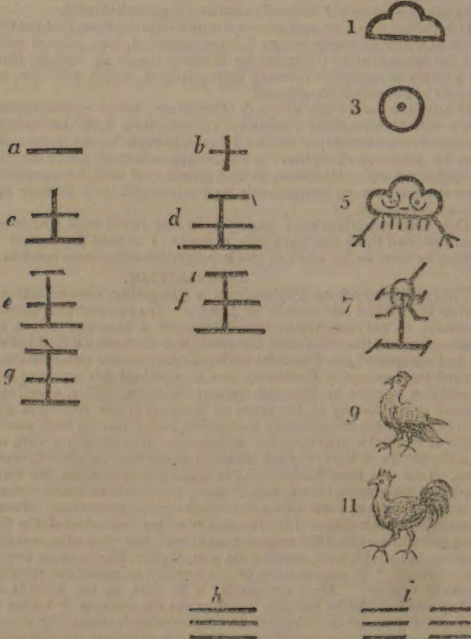


GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

ceeded in that direction, but when he arrived at Sebdon, after a forced march of seven leagues, he found that the enemy had abandoned his camp and marched in an unknown direction. On his return to Foutot, however, he learnt that Abd-el-Kader had stopped at the marabout of Sidi Yousel, a distance of six leagues, and although his troops had marched upwards of eleven leagues on the preceding day, he set out at 3 o'clock the next morning to attack him. Colonel Morris, who commanded the advanced guard (composed of six squadrons of cavalry) having perceived some mounted videttes of the enemy stationed on a height, within 1½ league of Sidi-Yousef, suddenly galloped off towards the marabout, doubting no longer of the existence of the camp in the neighbourhood. He moved on with greater rapidity, and, on attaining the summit of the hills, commanding a view of the small plain of Sidi Yousel, he discovered the troops of the Emir, consisting of a battalion and a half of infantry, and 500 or 600 cavalry, retreating towards a rocky and wooded rising ground, distant about a league and a half, which would have afforded him a secure retreat. Colonel Morris formed his column into squadrons and was about to charge the infantry, when 400 horsemen, commanded by Abd-el-Kader in person, faced round, and checked the advance of the French, who were for an instant thrown into confusion. Having rallied behind the 6th squadron, which was left in reserve, the colonel returned to the charge, and with the assistance of a battalion of the 13th Light Infantry, drove the enemy into the woods, where it would have been dangerous to follow him. The Emir lost in that encounter his Kalifa Abdel Backi, Bouzian Oulid Baccit, one of the chiefs of the Hachem Garabas, six officers of his regular cavalry, and 20 men killed, besides having a number of men wounded. The French had six privates and a sub-officer killed, one officer and 19 soldiers wounded, and five taken prisoners. Among the latter was a trumpeter, named Escoffier, who, during the retreat, dismounted and gave his horse to his captain, who had lost his in the *mêlée*. The Emir retired towards Berbour, and General Lamoriciere having retraced his steps to Ouizert to procure a supply of provisions, proceeded again in pursuit of him on the 29th. Two days afterwards, Abd-el-Kader effected a razzia against the Brahmans, a tribe residing on the banks of the Mekerra, but was prevented from causing much mischief, by the approach of two battalions of the 15th Light Infantry. The Arab chief on this occasion narrowly escaped with his life. A horseman of the Beni-Amers, attached to the French column, boldly rode up to the Emir, took deliberate aim at him, but his gun missing fire, Abd-el-Kader shot him dead on the spot. The enemy, pursued during the greater part of the day, lost about 15 killed. General Lamoriciere not deeming it possible to follow him through a ruined country, fell back on Ouizert, where he left the two battalions of the 15th in observation, and re-entered Mascara on the 8th with the rest of his column. Colonel Cavaignac had chastised two small tribes inhabiting the mountains to the west of Tenez, who had fired upon and harassed a French column passing through their territory. Those Arabs fought desperately in defence of their homes, and lost upwards of 80 killed.

ROME.—The Duke d'Aumale arrived in the port of Civita Vecchia on the 28th ult. The Apostolic Delegate of the Pope, and the chief authorities of the town, went a mile and a half out to meet him. The delegate went on board the *Asmodee*, and was at once received by his Royal Highness. The other persons were then presented to the Prince, who received them very graciously. He accepted the proposition to proceed on shore in the Pontifical boat, and to dine at the Apostolic Palace, which was placed at his disposal by his Holiness the Pope, in case he should like to sleep there. After dinner, the Prince set off for Rome, where he was expected at midnight.

* In the original, the Chinese characters are also inserted.



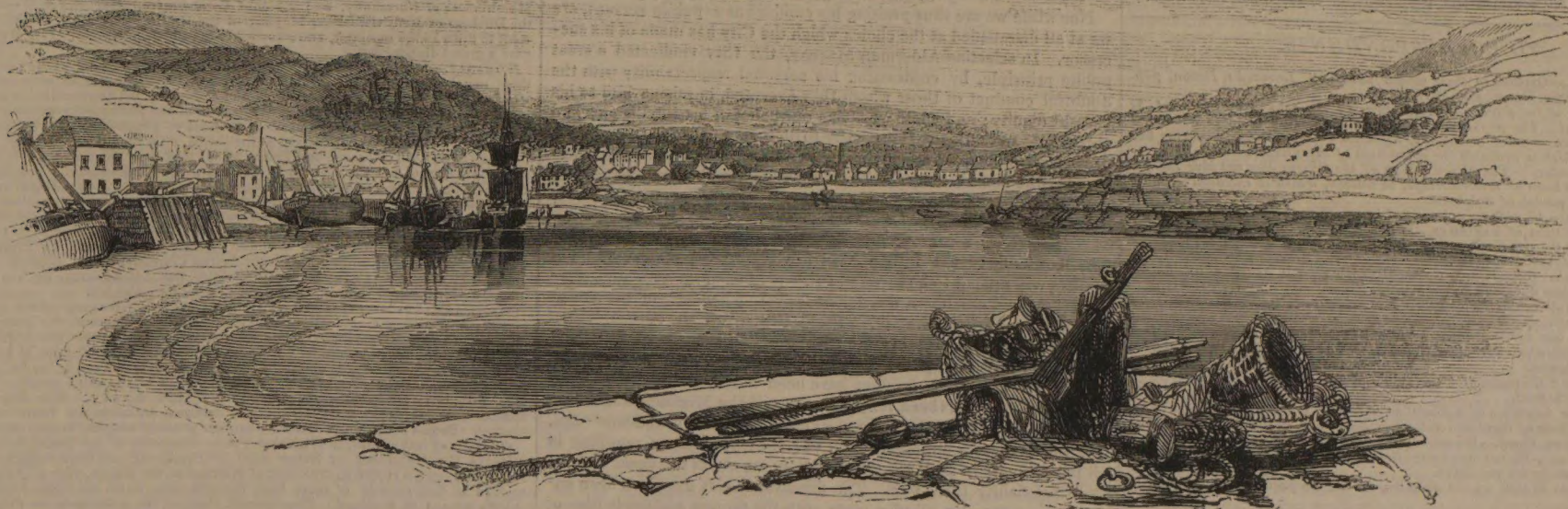
CHINESE CHARACTERS.

THE CHINESE TREATY AND TARIFF.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday last contains the treaty between her Majesty and the Emperor of China, signed, in the English and Chinese languages, at Nanking, and ratified at Hong-Kong towards the close of last June. By article IV. the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of six million of dollars, as the value of

the opium which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March, 1839, as a ransom for the lives of her Britannic Majesty's superintendent and subjects who had been imprisoned and threatened with death by the Chinese High Officers.

By Article VII. the total amount of the ransom is to be paid as follows:—Six millions immediately. Six millions in 1843; that is, three millions on or before



VIEW OF SWANSEA.

The recent results of the special commission, and the still unfinished disorder and outrage in South Wales, render this an opportune moment for resuming our illustrations of the localities and characteristics of the country and its people, from sketches made by our artist, who has just returned from the disturbed districts.

Our first engraving represents Swansea, from the pier-head, showing the harbour, and the town mostly on the left. Between the hills on the right runs the Swansea river, past the Hafod copper and chemical works (engraved in No. 73 of our journal), towards Neath. Aberavon and the Turback works are a little out of the picture to the right; the Mumbles, the western headland of the bay, to the left, and the Llanelly road to the left of the town.

balancing them without holding; some of the pitchers have the classic forms of antiquity. The farmers usually ride to market on small horses, which are well-shaped, strong, and active creatures.

The "Rebeccaite," or "Beccas," in the 2nd group, are men disguised in women's large caps and hats, and having their faces blackened: sometimes they wear a woman's bed-gown, a sheet, or their own coat turned inside out; the more grotesque, the more complete the disguise. They also wear bunches of fern and feather in their hats; and they carry guns, pick-axes, shovels, sledge-hammers, cow-horns, &c. With what

Bay. The situation of the town is very beautiful, and the inequality of the ground on which it stands gives it a striking appearance when viewed from a distance. But the streets are irregular and steep, and many of them narrow: the principal streets, however, are well-paved, and lit with gas. The principal edifices are the Guildhall, in the centre of the town, and the County Gaol, occupying part of the site of the castle, on the brow of a hill, and rising abruptly from the river. The church is a plain, large building, with a square tower. Sir Richard Steele lies buried here, but has no monumental record. There is a good market-place out of the town; and a substantial bridge of several arches over the Towy, by which the road from Swansea enters the town. There are no manufactures of any consequence at Carmarthen, except some iron and tin works in



SWANSEA MARKET-WOMEN.

Swansea is situated on the right bank of the river Tawe, which falls into the Bristol Channel at Swansea Bay, close to the town. On the western pier there are a lighthouse and watch-house; and vessels of 300 tons, are enabled to load and unload at the wharfs. On the north-east and north-west, the bay is backed by lofty hills, and the beach consists of an extensive level of firm sand. Swansea is the port of a rich mineral district; the principal branches of industry are the smelting of copper ore and the export of coal. Besides the works for smelting copper, there are iron foundries, yards for building and

dexterity they use these weapons and implements, recent events have but too plainly shown. These several groups may be relied on for fidelity, having been sketched by our artist on the roadside.

The concluding illustration shows the town of Carmarthen, where are now sitting the special commissioners appointed by Government to investigate the grievances of the people, with a view to a legislative remedy. Carmarthen is a borough and county of itself, and is situated on the right or north-western bank of the river Towy, or Tywi, near where that river bends to the south to empty itself into Carmarthen



REBECCAITE, OR 'BECCAS.



CARMARTHEN PEASANTRY.

the neighbourhood, but the trade of the place is considerable, and there is a larger proportion than usual of wealthy persons among the shopkeepers and merchants. The quay extends along the banks of the Towy: the vessels which come here are chiefly coasters; the communication with Bristol is great, and vessels from 50 to 150 tons are built here. The town furnishes the populous district with which it is surrounded with various commodities: among the exports are timber, bark, marble, slates, lead ore, bricks, grain, butter, and eggs.

The special commissioners sit in a large room in the Guildhall, and, with their secretary, Mr. Gurney, the short-hand writer, and a clerk, there are usually six persons present at the examinations. The evidence given before the commissioners, and their report thereon, will be hereafter printed, and laid on the table of the House of Commons. Oppressive tolls, increased amount of tithes, high rents, unjust fees exacted by magistrates' clerks, and a perversion of justice, form the alternate and daily topics of complaint, before the commissioners.

A rumour is current that another special commission for the trial of the Carmarthenshire prisoners will be sent down after term into this country. It appears to have arisen from the fact of the county gaol being quite full of Rebecca prisoners, and from one of Mr. Maule, the Treasury solicitor's clerks, being in the town arranging the evidence against the prisoners.

In many parts of the county, the late verdict against the "Rebecca" prisoner Hughes, at Cardiff, has excited intense animosity against the jury who tried him. Some farmers from the more disturbed districts have affected even to be incredulous that such a verdict was ever returned by a Welsh jury. So far as an opinion can be formed at present, however, the severity of the sentence appears to have had a salutary effect, whilst it has at the same time excited commiseration for the culprit.



VIEW OF CARMARTHEN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12th.—22nd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 13th.—Britus.
TUESDAY, 14th.—Stanford Bull running.
WEDNESDAY, 15th.—St. Machutus.
THURSDAY, 16th.—
FRIDAY, 17th.—Queen Elizabeth's accession, 1558.
SATURDAY, 18th.—Rubens born, 1577.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 18.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. 5 19	h. m. 6 4	h. m. 6 31	h. m. 6 58	h. m. 7 30	h. m. 8 5
h. m. 5 19	h. m. 6 4	h. m. 6 31	h. m. 6 58	h. m. 7 30	h. m. 8 5

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CENSUS ERRATA.—Omitted in their proper place—St. Leonard's, Devon, pop. 1129; Holsworthy, Devon, pop. 1857.
The population of the parish of High Ham, in the county of Somerset, is given in our list. The population of the village of High Ham is not stated in the official return; but the parish, exclusive of the tithings, contains 825 inhabitants, which is probably the population of the village.
"A Constant Reader."—The official return of the Census does not give the population of the town of Robertsbridge, in Sussex, which is included with the return for the parish of Salehurst.
"B. H., Dudley."—All villages are omitted in our Census List, which only contains the population of PARISHES, CHAPELS, and TOWNS. Had we attempted to give the population of hamlets and villages it would have required two supplements to contain them.
"An Eight Months' Subscriber," Cornwall.—We cannot afford any information on the Bæhm flute, and do not think it has yet been played in England.
"W. S. S., Edinburgh."—We consider our subscriber's interest sufficient for the object in question.
"G. R. D."—If our correspondent be a constant subscriber, he will see that portraits of celebrated characters, living as well as dead, appear from time to time in our columns.
"F. A. L."—The "Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage" is published by D. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.
"B. T. O."—The functions of a consul in a foreign country are limited to the protection of those of their own nation residing there, except in extreme cases.
"F. W. S., Thame, Oxon."—We cannot insert the engraving proposed.
"Enquirer," Alloa.—We are not aware that the Transactions of the Liverpool Polytechnic Society are published.
We have not time to take up the question of the Corporation of the City of London.
"A. Z. B." should apply at the Town-clerk's Office, at Guildhall.
"Nauticus," Cheltenham.—Our correspondent's letter has been referred to our marine artist.
"J. L. H., Sheffield."—Our correspondent will invariably find the interests of the poor advocated in our columns.
"H. C. C."—The promised engraving of "The barque Emma" appeared in our last number.
"A Subscriber from the Commencement," Margate, will find the Burhamptooter leans towards the shore, as described. An artist was sent to the spot expressly to make the sketch.
"Alfred D."—The time is past.
"H. E. R., Atherstone."—A widow pays no legacy duty on property left her by her husband.
"J. J. T.—d., Bristol."—The improvement in our machines will, we trust, insure our subscriber a perfect copy.
"C. G., Leeds."—We cannot entertain our correspondent's proposition at present.
"Edwin," Norton.—We have repeatedly stated that all the numbers of our paper are kept in print.
"J. W. B., Odiham."—Declined.
"S. G., Lancaster."—We cannot undertake to omit all the cases referred to by our correspondent.
"T. S. B., Hull."—Will forward to the Postmaster-General a memorial signed by a number of householders.
"Enquirer."—Write again.
"F. K."—Neither.
"H. B."—Thanks.
"E. S."—A subscriber from the first.—We have not been able to find room.
"T. F. D."—Thanks for his suggestion.
"E. W."—Our account is correct: the Prince of Orange landed on the 5th. In some works it is incorrectly stated to have been the 4th.
"An Old Subscriber," Gloucester.—"Passed" is correct.
"A Constant Reader," Brighton.—We cannot answer our fair correspondent.
"C. H. B."—We have already engraved King Otho's Palace at Athens.
"A Reader," Stanstead.—The French have not yet reached so high a degree of perfection as the English in naval architecture.
"X. Y., Cantab."—The parliamentary influence might prove serviceable.
2. About £70. 3. No.
"R. Coates," Paris.—We have no room for our correspondent's contributions.
Ineligible.—"Songs of the Bretons," St. Swithin's Wish, "The Land of the West," "Phrenology."
Received communications from "A Newsvender," "A Connoisseur of Wood-Engraving," "J. R. W., Cambridge." We recommend the Saturday night's edition. Orders given to newsmen will receive immediate attention.
"J. W. B."—"Profane" is merely used in the sense of secular as distinguished from sacred.
"Robt. G., Islington," is thanked for his suggestion, of which we may occasionally avail ourselves.
"F. N. G., Worcester."—The hint arrived too late.
"Grotto Mary," a sketch, by "Lalla," is declined.
The ode on the royal visit to Cambridge did not reach us in time for our last number.
"C. C. R. C."—We had rather not give an opinion on the legality, &c. We have not room for the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new building at Liverpool.
"W. C., Kingsland-road."—The heights of the Scottish mountains were quoted from the large engraved view of the comparative heights, &c.
"Nelson Column."—Three communications on this monument shall be replied to in our next.
"T. S., London Docks," is thanked for the information about the old painting.
"Tettix."—The subject has been twice engraved in our journal.
"A Musical Subscriber."—Another page of original music will probably appear next week.
"N. M., Dublin."—The compilation is in hand.
"O. F., Worcester."—We have not room.
"T. W."—Our subscriber can have the volume bound by Messrs. Remnant and Edmunds. The cover for Vol. I. can be had at our office.
"E. B."—We insert critiques as often as the press of news will permit.
"Anti-Spoonfuls," Temple.—Two spoonfuls implies one spoon filled twice; two spoonfuls implies the necessity of having two spoons.
"O. X." is thanked for his long and painstaking letter.
CHESS.—"K. B. P." and "M." Pulborough.—Games received.
"Brevior" shall be noticed early.
"Henry Curtis" and "W. H. P."—See the laws of chess as laid down by Mr. George Walker and Mr. W. Lewis, and which are now adopted by all the clubs of England and France. Either of those gentlemen could have given Hoyle the rook and a good beating.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A new and beautiful attraction, in the spirit of liberal art-encouragement, which it has been one of the objects of this newspaper lavishly to promote—a work which it is hoped will be found to exceed in novelty and beauty the magnificent tableaux of London already presented to the subscribers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—is in active preparation for our readers, and will shortly be definitely announced.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Part 16 is now ready, including the Census, price 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1843.

While we are endeavouring to gratify our readers with popular illustrations of the processions and pageantry of Lord Mayor's Day, we cannot allow the event of the change of mayoralty itself to pass without a few aspirations for the future, and comments upon the past.

Time was when the office of Lord Mayor was, with all its power and influence, little better than a gorgeous sinecure; the holder of which was often remarkable for such qualities of the head as we usually oppose to definitions of wisdom, while his office was sneered at on account of the small amount of administrative and moral dignity

by which it was sustained. Of late years, however, some of the high functionaries of the City have, by the display of decision, energy, liberality, and enlightened purpose, greatly elevated the character of the mayoralty, and approximated it to what it ought to be—a power dispensing impartial justice and discretion in the magisterial representation of the first City of the World. And it is gratifying to be able to remark now, when the late Lord Mayor has succeeded from his honourable vocation, that he, as much as anybody, has contributed to obtain respect and veneration for the civic chair. Although a strong politician, Alderman Humphery has conducted himself with perfect independence of party—his decisions have given universal satisfaction—he has much striven to preserve the integrity of trade, by attacking all systems of dishonesty that have been exposed before him—he has applied himself with unwearied assiduity to his magisterial duties—and as Mayor he has dispensed to all alike the most unbounded, liberal, and unsparing hospitality. He now leaves his mayoralty, followed by the best wishes of society, and covered with a good renown.

Nor while we are thus praising his conduct as a public servant, are we at all dissatisfied at the choice which the City has made of his successor. In selecting Alderman Magnay, the City vindicated a great public principle, by contrasting his personal respectability with the doubtful conduct of those whom they excepted, in raising him to his present dignity; and while we affirm our belief of his intelligence and enterprise, and of his anxious desire to do justice to the arduous duties of his high calling, we are paying him no ill compliment by the assertion that he cannot better achieve such honourable purpose than by emulating the conduct of his predecessor.

The contents of the Indian Mail are before the public, and our readers will not fail to be shocked at the perusal of the atrocities committed in the Punjab—a district of India independent of the authority of the English Empire. There the sovereign of the "brief moment"—the "uncertain ruler with uncertain sway"—has been barbarously murdered by the agency of his own Prime Minister—his sons, their wives, and families have been butchered in cold-blood—finally treachery has been reacted upon, and the Minister himself has been sacrificed, with all the horrors of a barbarous vengeance—and, in a word, there is a literal picture of the worst passions revelling in all the wildness of their crime and cruelty, at which the heart sickens and Christianity turns pale. The dreadful scenes that have been enacted, however, are all of a piece with the terrors and duplicities of Indian treachery—the unscrupulous ambition and the mad revenge—which make the warriors of the soil barbarians—expel honour from the bosoms of the people—and convert the throne into an altar of government, at which nobody can be for a single hour certain of the power or the presence of its priest. Kings are dethroned like children or puppets—save that their harmlessness of the event bears no proportion to the weakness of the monarch—for he is even dethroned in blood—and his life, and perhaps the life of his family, is forfeited with his fragile sway. No doubt these occurrences are fearful in the extreme—this makes good men sigh for the depravity even of the barbarian—but with all the horror and indignation this excite, let them not (pray we) induce the British Government to hide the lust of conquest under the pretext of humanity. We have no business to interfere with the Punjab on our own account. We may interpose the beautiful authority of civilization, and quench torrents of blood; but the arm of conquest must not be raised for British aggrandizement even where the prize is so large, so luring, and so rich. We have been induced to make this remark from a perusal of the report that a large effective army has been, by the foresight of Lord Ellenborough, brought to bear upon the frontiers of the Punjab. It is well that such an army should be so stationed. It exhibits us armed at all points, and prepared for all emergencies; but let no tempting opportunity plunge us into a war of ambition instead of defence—of aggression instead of protection. We cannot with Christian honesty extend our dominions in the Punjab as we have done in Scinde, and we hope for the honour of the country that the experiment will not be attempted.

We have seen with pleasure an announcement in the public papers that the authorities at the Horse Guards have instituted, or are about to institute, savings banks for the military in the different regiments. This is a gratifying announcement, and indicates the existence of some consideration for the permanent welfare of those whom we make our obedient and ready instruments in our schemes of natural aggrandizement or our precautions for self-defence. The soldiery of Great Britain has enclosed its security in a wall which no metallic or inanimate substance could equal in strength and efficiency; and while we enjoy the advantage of their prowess, we should gladly avail ourselves of opportunities to provide for their well-being. To introduce amongst them habits of providence, by affording them facilities and temptations to the exercise of such a disposition, will not only confer on them a favour which they well deserve, as well as tend to raise their character and morals, but will afford increased inducement to enlist in the service to men of a higher and more reputable class than that from which in some instances it is supplied, by exhibiting to the public many instances of successful prudence and foresight, whereby the soldier has been enabled, in addition to his pay, to lay by for himself a decent competence for his declining years.

It is well known that the exercise of a little prudence, and a perception of the advantages it affords, generally confirms the habit, and when a soldier has found that he has already saved a small sum beyond his daily wants, the recklessness with which he now squanders his little pittance, in the presumption, that, act as he may, he will never soar beyond the capability of satisfying urgent necessities, will be soon abandoned, and increased thriftiness and increased moral control will supervene. The measure will very much tend also to produce greater contentment in the army. There is a very natural feeling amongst men who encounter so many perils, and undergo so many fatigues at the bidding of others—who themselves confront no danger, and suffer no fatigue—that they are used as the blind instruments of an unfeeling directing power, that urges their motions and combinations with the indifference of a chess-player. It is wise, therefore, to afford them some evidence of a paternal feeling on the part of the Executive. By such means they will perform their duties with alacrity, and be fortified by their attachment to the Government of their country against any temptations which in any part of the empire may be addressed to them to forget their yet untarnished loyalty. In Ireland and in England they possibly may have to listen to the voice of the tempter, and suggestions of peculiar unrequited hardship, and appeals to general sympathy and misrepresented patriotism, may be insinuated in their ears, but their consciousness that they are serving a protecting Government and an appreciating country, will render them unimpressible by such attacks, and make them aspire to be the decus as well as the tutamen of our institutions. Their loyalty will be no longer unreasoning, and their obedience merely instinctive, but a strong sense of moral duty and obligations of gratitude will quicken the impulse which leads them to their country's service, and render them incorruptible at home, as abroad they are invincible.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service in the private chapel in the Castle. A very eloquent and able discourse was delivered by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, who officiated. The rev. gentleman took his text from the 14th chapter of St. John, and the 2nd and 3rd verses.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, and Sir George Cooper attended divine service in the parish church. The Rev. Mr. Gosset officiated.

Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort enjoyed their accustomed early walk in the forenoon.

The Duke of Cambridge passed the forenoon of Saturday shooting in Richmond Park. His Royal Highness honoured Mr. Lyne Stephens with his company at dinner in the evening, at his residence at Roehampton.

Sir James and Lady Graham left town on Saturday on a visit to the Queen, at Windsor Castle.

MONDAY.—At half-past twelve o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took equestrian exercise in the Riding School. Colonel Buckley and Colonel Wylde were in attendance.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle at half-past five o'clock from Kew, on a visit to her Majesty. His Royal Highness was attended by Baron Knesbeck.

The following distinguished personages have also arrived on a visit to her Majesty.—His Serene Highness Le Prince d'Oettingen Wallenstein, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and Viscount Combermere. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at the Castle. The Earl of Aberdeen went to town in the morning, and returned to the Castle to dinner. Her Majesty gave a grand dinner-party.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert did not take their usual morning walk, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby left the Castle this morning, in consequence of the intelligence received of the melancholy demise of the Hon. Edward Ernest Villiers, brother to the Earl of Clarendon. Mr. Patrick F. Tyler, the Scottish historian, arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise in the vicinity of the Castle, both in the morning and afternoon. Her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg accompanied the Royal pair in the forenoon. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took leave of her Majesty and her illustrious consort, and left the Court, attended by Baron Knesbeck, for town. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester also took leave of the Queen, and took her departure, attended by Lady G. Bathurst. Le Prince d'Oettingen Wallenstein quitted the Castle for the Clarendon Hotel, London. His Excellency Baron de Cetto, Bavarian Minister, took his departure for his town official residence in Hill-street. Viscount Combermere also left.

MARRIAGE OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.—This happy event took place on the 4th September last, at Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian-Neapolitan squadron having arrived the day before from Naples. Rio de Janeiro was very gay on the occasion, for having been for some time looked for, almost all the respectable people in the empire had congregated to partake in the festivities and general rejoicing. The city was illuminated at night, and fireworks—both very brilliant—resounded through and bespangled the sky. Her Majesty's brother accompanied his sister, and the Princess Januaria the Emperor her brother. People began to speculate on another princely wedding taking place.

On Sunday last his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands left Mirav's Hotel, attended by Baron Sleet, for Blackwall, and there embarked for Rotterdam, on his return to the Court of Holland at the Hague, after a protracted sojourn in this country of more than three months, which his Royal Highness chiefly passed in Scotland. The farewell visits of the nobility to the Prince at Mirav's, prior to his departure, were exceedingly numerous.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—WITLEY COURT.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel arrived on a visit to the Queen Dowager on Monday last from Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health and spirits.

The Earl of Cardigan arrived in Portman-square on Friday, from the Cavalry Barracks, Dublin. The Countess has also arrived in town from the Bohemian Spas, where her ladyship has been passing the season for the improvement of her health.

Sir Robert Peel and several of the cabinet ministers arrived in town on Thursday to attend the grand banquet at Guildhall.

The Earl of Beville, eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort, attained his majority on the 1st instant, when the event was celebrated by rejoicings on the estate of the noble marquis in Menth. The noble lord married during his minority the accomplished daughter of Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Bordeaux, who had intended to visit London about the 15th inst., has deferred his journey for some weeks, in consequence of the expected arrival of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours. His Royal Highness will take advantage of this circumstance to visit some of our manufacturing towns, making excursions from Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, which will, for the present, continue his head-quarters.

DEATH OF COLONEL SHAW.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Col. Merrick Shaw, which took place a few days ago, at Kingstown, near Dublin. The gallant colonel had long enjoyed the confidence and society of the late Marquis Wellesley, whom he served in the capacity of private secretary, while that nobleman filled the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesbeck, arrived in town on Wednesday afternoon, from a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. His Royal Highness travelled to town by the Great Western Railway, and immediately proceeded to Cambridge House, where his Royal Highness arrived at five o'clock.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel returned to their residence, in Whitehall-gardens, on Wednesday evening, from a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Witley Court.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY AND THE INCORPORATED CLERGY SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the members of the above Corporation took place on Thursday last at the office, Bloomsbury-place, Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. in the chair. In the above are recombined three distinct charities for the benefit of the indigent clergy, their widows, and their children. The benefits to be derived from them are in no respect confined to the inhabitants of London or its neighbourhood, but are equally extended to all parts of the kingdom, characteristic of national charities. The Corporation was established by charter, in the year 1678. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is the President. The revenues are distributed in pensions and benefactions, to the widows of necessitous clergymen, and to maiden daughters of deceased clergymen whose ages exceed forty-five years—in benefactions given about Christmas annually to curates with small incomes, and to poor clergymen with large families in apprenticing the children of poor clergymen, and assisting some of them to settle in business—in extending relief to cases of urgent distress amongst the clergy and their families. The second department of the Corporation, the Clergy Orphans' Society, was first formed in the year 1749, and incorporated in 1809, for clothing, maintaining and educating the orphans of clergymen. It is under the patronage of Her Majesty and the Queen Dowager, and the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is supported by benefactions and annual subscriptions. The number of children on the establishment has gradually increased from 80 to 130, the funds having also proportionately increased. More than 1000 orphans coming from all parts of England and Wales have been educated in the schools since their foundation; and by the aid of the two former charities, most of these orphans have been placed out as apprentices in respectable employments, &c., and have thus been provided with the means of becoming servicable to themselves and the community. A special fund for the latter purpose was established in the year 1820, under the management of the general committee, &c. The report detailed at some length, other matters connected with the charities. After the appointment of committees, governors and other officers, &c., a vote thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE BUST OF ESPARTERO.—Mr. Jones, of Cannon-row, Westminster, a gentleman long celebrated in his own circle for general talent and intelligence, and with high reputation as a civil engineer, has directed his genius towards the poetical art of sculpture, and—with an early and unprecedented success which should much encourage him to future effort—has succeeded in chiselling a perfect and beautiful bust of Espartero, which, for fidelity of contour, general expression, and true delicacy of execution, is the admiration of all who regard it as a work of art.

LICENSED VICTUALERS' ASYLUM.—On Wednesday a special general court of the members of this excellent society was held at the Asylum, Kent-road, for the purpose of electing occupants for the four vacant houses in the Institution. The public, and the trade in general, are so well acquainted with the importance and value of this truly laudable institution, that it is almost an act of supererogation to say one word in its behalf. It certainly ranks amongst the most distinguished of the metropolitan charities. We regret, however, to observe by the speech of the chairman on the occasion, that a most scandalous violation of all propriety and decency occurred on the part of certain Police Inspectors, who personally canvassed the members of the trade on behalf of their favourite candidates, evidently holding out their official prerogative in terror over those who might have the hardihood to resist their solicitations. Everybody knows the excessive amount of annoyance which Police Inspectors may inflict on tavern-keepers if they feel so disposed, and therefore the public should regard with great jealousy any such interference as this, which, for all that is known to the contrary, may be adopted in the election of Members of Parliament, as well as of inmates of a charitable institution.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. GADSDEN, THE PRINTER.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. Gadsden, late of St. Martin's-lane, but since residing near Gray's-inn-lane, in returning from his solicitor's, in Charterhouse-square, was proceeding to Newgate-street, when on reaching the corner of Panyer-alley, leading to Paternoster-row, he suddenly fell to the ground. Several persons who were passing immediately raised him up, and a medical man was brought to him; his aid, however, was useless, for life was extinct.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON ALDERMAN GIBBS.—A meeting of the vestrymen of the parish of St. Stephen, Walbrook (adjourned from the 28th of October), was held on Wednesday morning. Considerable curiosity was excited in consequence of the vestry having predetermined to adjourn for a month or five weeks, in order to give Alderman Gibbs the legal time to produce his full accounts, in accordance with a bill which was put on the file of Chancery last week. The alderman was not in attendance, and, after a warm discussion, the vestry adopted the following resolution:—"That a vote of censure is hereby given to the churchwarden, Alderman Gibbs, for his concealment of the affairs of the parish of St. Stephen, Walbrook; and the parishioners hereby express their want of confidence in him, and their determination to use all legal means to repossess themselves of all books,

papers, &c., in his possession, relating to the said property, with a view to the future better management thereof."

THE LONDON COMPOSITORS.—We exceedingly regret to observe, that, notwithstanding the immense number of newspapers, periodicals, and publications of all sorts, which issue from the London press, a great many compositors are out of employment, and consequently in a state of great destitution and distress. This is a class of men who certainly deserve well of society; but such is the unaccountable change wrought in their condition, that in point of remuneration they are now little better off than handicraft workmen. We have seen several eloquent appeals on behalf of their claims to protection, addressed to the lovers of literature, and we trust that these important instruments in ushering into the world the productions of Genius and Learning, will not be suffered to perish without assistance.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Admiralty have permitted Mr. Blake, the builder, of Portsmouth Dockyard, and Messrs. Croft, and other gentlemen, who were educated in the School of Naval Architecture, to build a brig each, of 420 tons displacement, with masts and spars of the same size as the brig now building by Sir W. Symonds, Messrs. White, &c.

SAVINGS' BANKS FOR THE ARMY.—A War Office circular and warrant for establishing and regulating regimental savings' banks has just been issued, with forms showing the manner in which the deposit books are to be kept, and of a certificate to be signed by the officer commanding, the officer second in command, and the adjutant, which is to be transmitted to the Secretary at War after each of the quarters ending the 30th June, 30th September, 31st December, and 31st March.

A new travelling platform, on which a 35-pounder gun and carriage was mounted, was tried on Saturday last, in the Marshes, at Woolwich, in presence of a number of officers of the Royal Engineers. Two men can move it, with the heavy gun and carriage, in a less space of time than six men could move a piece of ordnance with its carriage on the present platform, and bring the gun to her range with far greater ease and certainty. It cannot fail to be hailed with great satisfaction by the artillery service, as the result of the experiment was of a favourable nature.

THIRD BATTALION OF GREENADIER GUARDS.—This battalion, which is stationed at the Infantry Barracks, Sheet-street, Windsor, had its half-yearly muster in the barracks yard, on Saturday morning last, when the whole of the officers, including his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were present. After the muster, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lieutenant-Colonel Boldero, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon, who had been absent on leave, took their departure. Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton, Captain Cartwright, and Lieutenant the Hon. Montagu West, have joined from leave; and Lieutenant-Colonel Byres, Captain the Hon. A. Foley, and Lieutenant Lloyd, have left on temporary leave.

SALE OF SHIPS OF WAR.—On Tuesday afternoon 10 of Her Majesty's ships of war, condemned by the Admiralty surveyor, were put up for sale by Dutch auction at the Admiralty office, Somerset-house. The sale attracted a tolerable attendance of gentlemen connected with the shipping interest, but there was very little competition. The Commissioners present were, Sir G. Seymour, Sir W. Symonds, the Hon. R. Corrie, and Captain Gordon. The conditions of sale under "Dutch auction" are very simple. The lot is offered at an upset price; and, if no offer, abatements are made of £10, at a time, until accepted, or the commissioners declare that no further reduction will be allowed. In the latter case, the lot is withdrawn. The lots were offered in the following order, the price announcing the upset price of each ship respectively:—*Charybdis*, brigantine, 236 tons, lying at Sheerness, £1,000, abated to £400; not sold. *Brisk*, brigantine, 236 tons, lying at Sheerness, £1,100, abated to £500, at which it was claimed. *Jaseur*, 16 guns, 387 tons, lying at Portsmouth, £1,000, abated to £510; not sold. *Forester*, 10 guns, 236 tons, lying at Plymouth, £1,000, abated to £500; not sold. *Buzzard*, 10 guns, 231 tons, lying at Plymouth, £1,000, abated to £520, at which it was claimed. *Lyra*, 10 guns, 236 tons, lying at Plymouth, £1,000, abated to £500; not sold. *Semiramis*, 42 guns, 944 tons, lying at Plymouth, £2,200, abated to £1,500; not sold. *Mosquito*, 10 guns, 231 tons, lying at Plymouth, £1,000, abated to £510, at which it was claimed. *Leveret*, 10 guns, 237 tons, lying at Plymouth, £1,000, abated to £510, at which it was claimed. *Hind*, cutter, 138 tons, lying at Plymouth, £500, abated to £350; not sold. The sale having closed, Captain Gordon said, that as there were only four ships sold, the commissioners would be ready to receive any fair offer for the remaining vessels by private contract, but to prevent mistakes such tender had better be made by letter. The purchasers, who are all natives of Plymouth, made the requisite deposits, and the sale terminated. The average price of the vessels sold did not exceed 34s. per ton, according to register, which was considered exceedingly low, considering the construction of the old gun brigs, the class to which they chiefly belong.

PRIZE MONEY.—The prize money granted to the *Acorn* for the capture of the noted slave *Gabriel*, on the 6th of July, 1841, will be paid to the late officers and crew of the ship on and after Friday, the 10th inst., in the following proportions:—Commander, £250 6s. 3d.; first class, £77 7s. 3d.; second, £46 8s. 4d.; third, £23 4s. 2d.; fourth, £15 9s. 3d.; fifth, £7 15s. 3d.; sixth, £5 3s. 1d.; seventh, £2 11s. 6d. The lucky *Acorn* has many more prizes to share as valuable as this.

The commanding officer of the *Medina*, it appears, passed, on his passage into Kingstown harbour a few days since, a vessel, supposed to be a brig, which had recently sunk, about half a mile N.E. of the Kish Light vessel, in four fathoms water, her mastsheads being visible, with topgallant yards afloat. She lies in the direct track for vessels bound into Kingstown Harbour or up to Dublin.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—INCENDIARY FIRES.—On Wednesday night last the out-buildings belonging to thirteen farm-houses in Denbighshire, were destroyed by an incendiary. In this extensive conflagration one man lost his life, and seventeen head of cattle, in addition to a large quantity of farm produce, were destroyed. The houses were situated about nine miles from Corwen, in the villages of Llan-gwm and Cerrig-y-Druidion. The sufferers were all related to each other. A hoar frost having fallen, the track of the incendiary's feet was distinctly visible and he was easily traced from one place to another. Several individuals followed the trail to Tyn-y-Cefn, where it disappeared in an outhouse. Search was made, but the fugitive could not be found. The track was again found and followed, but speedily lost. Suddenly a fire burst out in the outhouse which the pursuers had been searching. As there was little wind, the flames were easily extinguished. All the peasantry of the district were soon up in pursuit of the fugitive; and, on Thursday night, an individual, who, it is not doubted, is the perpetrator of all this diabolical and cruel mischief, was taken at Bala. His shoes have been compared with the footmarks, and they agree perfectly. He was seen the day before near the place where the fires commenced, although he denies having been anywhere in the neighbourhood. It seems he has been holding out threats for some time. The prisoner was committed to take his trial for the offence.

DURHAM.—The Conservative tradesmen of Durham complain heavily of the system of exclusive dealing, which has been introduced into some neighbouring collieries since the last election, and which has deprived that city of part of the trade it formerly enjoyed.

GUILDFORD.—Two destructive fires, caused by an incendiary or incendiaries, took place, last week, on a farm occupied by Mr. Harwood, land steward to the Earl of Onslow, of Clondan-park. The first fire was on a farm called the Park, and destroyed a very large barley-rick; but, fortunately, several other ricks which surrounded the one destroyed, were preserved by the exertions of the persons attracted to the spot by the flames. The other conflagration took place at Bannister's Farm, belonging to the same person. It destroyed the whole of the ricks, barns, outhouses, two horses, some pigs, poultry, &c. There were also about 200 sheep in the yard, but they were saved.

ISLE OF MAN.—FATAL FIRE.—On the evening of Monday last, about six o'clock, two boys were sent to draw a flagon of naphtha from a cask on the ground floor of a weaving shop, adjoining the Union Mills, near Douglas, Isle of Man. By some mischance the spirit caught fire, and the boys having given the alarm, the three partners, Mr. W. Dalrymple, Mr. T. Maltby, and Mr. J. Kelly, hastened to the spot, and every attempt, without effect, was made to extinguish the flames. Ultimately the cask exploded, at the same time forcibly closing the door, and confining the whole of the parties engaged in the attempt to extinguish the flames within the room. Fortunately the door was forced open, and all the parties, with two exceptions, escaped. Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. Kelly were much burnt, their clothes being completely saturated with the spirit, but they jumped into the river adjoining, and extinguished the flames. We regret to state that two of the parties, Mr. T. Maltby and Mr. T. Quale, the foreman, perished in the flames. Their bodies could not be found till next morning, and then they could only be identified by a part of a watch being found beside the remains of Mr. Maltby, and part of a wooden-soled clog beside those of Mr. Quale. The whole of the weaving shop was burnt to the ground, and the affecting occurrence is much increased by the melancholy fact, that Mr. Maltby has left a wife and seven children; and Quale, a widowed and aged mother, entirely dependent on her son for support.

KENDAL.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of this borough took place on Tuesday last, when Mr. Bentinck was proposed on the Conservative interest, and Mr. Henry Warburton on the Liberal. These gentlemen having severally addressed the electors, the mayor called for a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Mr. Warburton. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Bentinck. The polling commenced on Wednesday morning. The following was the state of the poll at two o'clock:—Warburton, 180; Bentinck, 114. Majority, 66.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Much alarm was occasioned among the inhabitants of Thorpe Salvin, a village in Nottinghamshire, by the accidental discovery of an attempt at incendiarism, on a portion of the stacks and farm-buildings belonging to John Whightman. A handsome reward will be paid on conviction of the offenders.

STATE OF WALES.

The royal commission has been daily occupied since the 25th of October last. All its meetings have been conducted in privacy, at least as far as relates to the press. A strict and methodical inquiry into the accounts of the various trusts in Cardiff has hitherto been the principal object of the commissioners. Among these are—1. The turnpike system—the number and expensiveness of the gates and bars—the inconvenience caused by the contiguity of several trusts crossing each other, and competing for toll, to the great inconvenience of those who reside on the roads near the point of contact. 2. The working of the Poor Law Amendment Act, particularly with reference to the salaries of the medical, relieving, and other officers of unions. An absolute recurrence to the principles of the old system of poor laws was advocated by some individuals, though they did not appear willing to adopt all the conditions of the former practice. The increase of the burden of tithes by the working of the Commutation Act is another subject on which several representations had been made to the commissioners, and they have inquired into the details of some cases which were mentioned to them. The undue expenditure of the county rate, and the exorbitant charges of magistrates' clerks, have been likewise urged as forming a part of the list of grievances, and into these subjects the commissioners have expressed their intention of instituting a careful inquiry. The time of the commissioners, with the exception of such intervals as have been occupied in the manner described, has been regularly employed in the examination of the accounts of the several trusts. Almost every item, both on the debtor and creditor side of the account, has been criticised in detail, and the financial statements of preceding years, unravelled and compared for the purpose of arriving at correct conclusions on the subject.

CONFESSION OF THE CONVICTS UNDER THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—"To the public generally, and to our neighbours in particular. We, John Hughes, David Jones, and John Hugh, now lying in Cardiff gaol, convicted of an attack on Pontardunais turnpike gate, and the police stationed there to protect it, being now sentenced for transportation, beg earnestly to call on others to take warning by

our fate, and to stop in their mad course before they fall into our condemnation. We are guilty and doomed to suffer, while hundreds have escaped; let them and every one take care not to be deluded again to attack public or private property, and resist the power of the law, for it will overtake them with vengeance, and bring them down to destruction. We are only in prison now, but in a week or two shall be banished as rogues, to be slaves to strangers in a strange land. We must go in the prime of life from our dear homes, to live and labour with the worst of villains, looked upon as thieves. Friends, neighbours, all—but especially young men—keep from night meetings, fear to do wrong, and dread the terror of the Judge. Think of what we must and you may suffer, before you dare to do as we have done. If you will be peaceable, and live again like honest men, by the blessing of God you may expect to prosper, and we—poor outcast wretches—may have to thank you for the mercy of the Crown—for on no other terms than your good conduct will any pity be shown to us, or others who may fall into our almost hopeless situation. Signed) "JOHN HUGHES. "DAVID JONES."

"The mark X of JOHN HUGH. "Cardiff Gaol, Nov. 1, 1843. Witness, JOHN B. WOODS, Governor."

We regret to say, that notwithstanding the special commission, and the commission of inquiry, which it was thought would have subdued the reckless and have given hope of alleviation to the distressed, the work of toll-gate demolition still goes on, regardless of consequences, to the great disappointment and mortification of those who take an interest in the welfare of the Welsh people. Last week the toll-gates at Pontnawr, Newbridge, and Rhydyr, in Radnorshire, were demolished under circumstances which evince the determination of these lawless depredators to persist in the course which they have so successfully begun.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The insolvent was opposed by Mr. Nicholls on behalf of the trustees of St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street. He was supported by Messrs. Cooke and Woodroffe.

The case had been partly heard a short time since, and had been adjourned in order to give evidence respecting certain property, having been opposed on the former occasion by Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. Nicholls to-day applied to have the schedule dismissed. The opposing creditors had purchased, for the purpose of building a vestry room, a house in Hen-and-Chicken-court, Fleet-street, which adjoined some land belonging to the insolvent's daughter, and the insolvent believing that they had encroached on his daughter's property, brought an action, which failed. He then adopted other steps, and finally appealed to the House of Lords, who also decided unfavourably to him. By these proceedings the insolvent had put the opposing creditors to £407 expense, and now, in addition, he had ascribed his insolvency to "the oppression of the trustees," whom he also charged with disposing of the parish funds without the knowledge and consent of the rate-payers. He (Mr. Nicholls) therefore prayed the court to dismiss the schedule, which contained such libellous matter.

The Court would not dismiss the petition now, as the application should have been made on the first hearing, but the statement complained of must be omitted.

Mr. Nicholls admitted that the insolvent had brought himself within the operation of the 76th section by bringing these vexatious proceedings.

The Court, however, decided that the discretionary clause did not reach a case like the present. Bringing a vexatious action was no offence in this court, although it was so in the Bankruptcy Court, which, on the other hand, did not punish for a vexatious defence, whilst this court invariably did.

The insolvent's daughter was called to give evidence respecting some property, and

The Court adjourned the case until Friday next, for the insolvent to amend his schedule, by striking out the statement complained of, and to insert a residence.

The learned Commissioner refused to enlarge his bail.

IN RE SIR HUGH EVELYN, BART.

The insolvent, who has been in prison since July, 1835, applied to be discharged. Mr. Woodroffe appeared for a creditor named Shaw. The learned counsel stated that Mr. Shaw claimed to be a creditor for £398, and on a vesting order being obtained, and a dividend declared by a creditor, he applied for his share, but the claim was disputed, and Mr. Commissioner Law refused to allow it. Mr. Shaw then brought an action, which was referred and decided in his favour, and he had been put to £91 expense. He now prayed that he might be paid his dividend before the other creditors received theirs.—The Chief Commissioner said the application had better have been made to Mr. Commissioner Law. He regretted that the insolvent had been so long in prison, but he should have applied earlier.—The case was adjourned to complete a service.

IN RE EBENEZER JACOBS, LATE M.P. FOR DUNGARVON.

This insolvent's debts were, in the aggregate, about £13,000, including upwards of £2,000 election expenses, caused chiefly by an effort subsequently made to unseat him in 1834. His property in Ireland produced an income of above £1,000 per annum, but it was heavily encumbered; and, from a letter written by Mr. Little, a solicitor in Wexford, who was in the receipt of his rents, as a trustee for the insolvent's creditors there, it appeared that, so low were the prices of farming produce in that country, the tenants on the estates could not pay their rents, and there was no probability of his being able to raise any money for the creditors in this country. The opposition for Mr. Deighton, a tailor, of St. James's-street, was conducted by Mr. Cooke, for a vexatious defence, but it was abandoned, at the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner, that as any remand, if the case should call for an adverse adjudication, must date from his vesting order, from the length of time already elapsed since it was granted it must be useless. The other opposition was conducted by Mr. Woodroffe, for Mr. Elford and Mr. John Blake. The former, a tailor, in Pallenty-street, stated that the insolvent was considerably indebted to him for clothes supplied in the years 1838 and 1839. He had given him credit, as he was introduced to him by Sir John Ross, as a gentleman of property in Ireland. The insolvent had given him a bill for £40 1s. 6d., at two months, which was never paid. He had sent also a blank bill stamp, with his signature, but it was not filled up. The other opposing creditor was the proprietor of Blake's Hotel, King William-street, Charing-cross, whose principal object was to have a schedule filed, containing a full and faithful account of the insolvent's property, and inquiries were instituted by the learned counsel to facilitate this effort.—Mr. Woodroffe contended, that as the insolvent had permitted Sir John Ross to make statements as to his solvency and respectability in his presence, without contradiction, he had contracted this debt improperly, and subjected himself to a remand, under the discretionary clause of the act.—The learned chief commissioner said, that it was his duty to administer the law as he found it, and neither to alter or go beyond it. He might regret, and did regret, that the act of Parliament, constituting this court, directed the judgments to date from the vesting orders, and not from the time of hearing or adjudicating. The vesting order in this case was made in February, 1840. The longest period for which the court was empowered to delay the liberation of an insolvent debtor was three years, and, as that period had already elapsed, from the date of the vesting order, in 1840, it had, in effect, no power to remand in this case. This was an illustration of a defect in an act of Parliament to which the attention of the Legislature should be directed.—The case was ordered to stand over for the production of certain papers, and to file amendments in the schedule.

SMART V. SOKES.

Mr. Sergeant Talford, with whom was another learned gentleman, conducted the case for the plaintiff; Mr. Sergeant Bompas and Mr. Montague Chambers for the defendant.

The action was brought to recover the balance of a discounting account under the following circumstances:—

It appeared that the plaintiff, who was well known in the sporting world, having amassed a large sum of money, employed it in discounting bills. The defendant, being in want of money about two years since, and having been introduced to the plaintiff, it was agreed that the plaintiff should lend him £400 on his bill at two months, for which accommodation he was to charge £100. This bill, when it became due, not having been honoured, was renewed, the expenses of which renewal made it amount to about £1000. It appeared that the defendant shortly afterwards paid the original bill of £400 and the £100 interest thereon, and it was now contended by him that, having paid this with its exorbitant interest, he was freed from the charges of renewal attempted to be made by the plaintiff.

The learned Judge having summed up at length, the jury retired an hour, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

GREGORY V. DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND ANOTHER. This was an action tried at Westminster, before Chief Justice Tindal and a special jury, in June last, brought by the plaintiff, the editor of the *Satirist*, against his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick and his attorney, Mr. Valance, to recover compensation in damages for injury sustained by him through the machinations of the two defendants, to prevent his succeeding as an actor on the boards of Covent-garden Theatre, the facts of which are fresh in the recollection of the public.—Mr. Sergeant Shea moved for a rule calling on the defendants to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, and a new trial had. He moved, first, upon the ground that the finding of the jury was against evidence; secondly, that there had been a misdirection on the part of the learned Chief Justice in telling the jury that there must have been a conspiracy and pre-arrangement on the part of the two defendants, in order to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict.—Chief Justice Tindal said he should wish to see a full note of his summing up; which being promised by the learned sergeant, the decision on the motion stands over until their lordships shall have been put in possession of the report.

REGISTRATION APPEALS.—The following notice has been posted in the Court of Common Pleas. "Notice is hereby given, that the Court has appointed the following days for hearing appeals from the decisions of the Revising Barristers under the Act of 6 and 7 Vict.:—Monday, 13th November; Thursday, 16th November; Monday, 20th November; Thursday, 23rd November; on which days the Court will proceed to hear the same in the order in which they are entered."

POLICE.

CLERKENWELL.—Henry Page and James Warren, having the appearance of labourers, were charged with highway robbery.—Mr. John Brown deposed that, on Saturday evening last, about 10 minutes after eight o'clock, he was walking along the Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, when he was stopped by two men. Both had pistols, which they presented at his head, and threatened instantly to take his

life if he did not give up to them whatever money he had on his person. Witness gave them all the money he had, a sovereign and some silver, with which they ran away towards Holloway. He (witness) was on his way to Tottenham. Immediately after the robbery he gave information of it at the Kingsland station-house. The prisoner Page was not one of those who robbed him, but he firmly believed that Warren was. The prisoners set up an *alibi* as the defence. The father, sister, and brother of Page swore positively that both the prisoners were in the house from four o'clock in the evening, when they went to bed, up to the time of the arrival of the police. Mr. Greenwood remanded Warren and discharged Page.

On Wednesday, John Gill, an ex-policeman of the N division, was charged with falsely representing himself as a police-officer, and with highway robbery.—Mr. Henry Turner, a gentleman residing in King-square, Goswell-road, deposed that himself and his brother were passing along Liverpool-road, opposite the Islington workhouse, at one o'clock on that morning, when the prisoner came up and seized them, saying he would take them into custody. They said they were doing no harm, and would not go to the station-house. The prisoner seized his brother by the neck, and removed his watch by the guard-chain. Witness seized the watch before he could secure it, but the prisoner still holding the guard, witness cut it and put the watch in his pocket. At that moment a real police constable came up, and the prisoner was secured. Witness had seen the prisoner in the Rainbow public-house, where they had been drinking some time previously.—The prisoner denied the charge.—Police constable N 110 deposed that the prisoner and the two gentlemen were struggling when he came up. Witness took the former into custody.—Inspector Thetser said the prisoner had been dismissed from the force about three weeks.—Remanded.

UNION-HALL.—Henry Roach, a master tailor, was placed at the bar on Wednesday, charged with defrauding the Dover Railway Company out of 2s. 6d. under the following circumstances:—One of the inspectors stated that the prisoner took a second-class ticket at Tonbridge, for New-cross; on the arrival of the train at that place he did not get out, although he had timely notice. When the train arrived at the London terminus the prisoner was requested to give his ticket, which he stated he had lost; but eventually gave up the New-cross ticket. He was liable under the act of Parliament to be fined £5 for that offence.—Prisoner pleaded poverty, and stated that he fell asleep, and was not aware of the train stopping at New-cross.—Mr. Cottingham, at the instigation of the inspector, fined him in the mitigated penalty of 10s. and 2s. 6d. the fare from New-cross to London.

THAMES OFFICE.—Three young men named Francis Hodges, George Hood, and Robert Scott, of respectable appearance, and understood to be well connected, were charged with attempting to rob the poor-box of the church of St. Philip the Apostle, behind the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road.—Police constable 65 K saw the three prisoners running at the top of their speed from the churchyard, and, in consequence of information which he received, pursued and overtook Hodges, who, when charged with an attempt to rob the poor-box, said, it was only done out of a "lark." Hood was taken by another constable, and the two prisoners afterwards procured the presence of the third; being allowed to depart for that purpose by direction of Mr. Baddeley, the churchwarden, who said that, as they had given genuine addresses, he would not prosecute them.—Mr. Broderip, having ascertained that it was not the wish of the parish authorities to proceed with the charge of felony, cautioned the prisoners as to the disgraceful position in which they had placed themselves by the wicked and scandalous trick in which they had indulged.—The poor-box in question has been frequently robbed.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Wednesday an elderly man, very shabbily dressed, with scarcely a bit of shoe to his feet, but whose address and manner at once bespoke that he had been in more prosperous condition, was charged with soliciting alms, in Castle-street, Leicester-square.—Rainey, one of the constables belonging to the Mendicity Society, who took the prisoner into custody, said he was not known as a common mendicant, but he persisted in refusing to give his right name and address.—Mr. Maltby said that would prevent assistance being rendered to him, although he might be a very deserving object.—The prisoner said he was willing to make the communication required privately to the magistrates, but he had refused to do so publicly, as he was a member of a distinguished profession, and the distress he had fallen into being known would destroy all future prospect of regaining his former standing in society. He had also another and a stronger reason; an elder and female branch of his family had lately entered into an engagement respecting which the knowledge of the unhappy and degraded state of her parent would be productive of much misery and unhappiness most probably for life. He had been a householder at the west-end of the town for twenty-five years, and during the whole of that time a husband and a parishioner, bringing up a large family in the greatest respectability. He had now four children at home; they were literally starving in secret. About four years ago he was seized with illness which had since prevented him from following his professional avocations, and for some months past his family had existed on the piecemeal sale of his furniture. Ultimately this resource became exhausted and they had borne severe suffering, the extreme of human privations. He left home yesterday afternoon, having resolved after a severe struggle with his feelings to beg the amount sufficient to procure one of his daughters a pair of shoes, as a lady had offered to take her into her employ and teach her the millinery business.—Rainey said he had every reason to believe the truth of the statement of the prisoner. The Society, on being satisfied on that point, would no doubt afford every needful assistance.—Mr. Maltby directed the unfortunate man to be taken there directly, and added that he should be happy to add to the assistance rendered by the society from the office poor-box.—The prisoner expressed his thanks and withdrew.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—George Poole, a man about thirty years of age, described as a cooper, was brought before the sitting magistrate, charged with attempting to interrupt the business in the Rolls Court. He came into the Court and made several inquiries in an incoherent manner for some attorney who would present a petition for him to Lord Langdale. From his manner he was evidently insane; the petition itself was a rambling, extraordinary document. It is believed that the man is an escaped lunatic. He was taken to St. Margaret's workhouse.

MARYLEBONE.—Margaret Eliza Collicott, a well-dressed young woman, aged 32, was charged at Marylebone, with having stabbed with a penknife Henry Pearson, with intent to murder him. The wound was fortunately very slight. The prisoner was committed for trial.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE IN WIMBLEDON PARK.—On Saturday afternoon two boys, in crossing Wimbledon Park, were passing a place called "Hall's Cover," when they were horrified at discovering a man hanging from one of the branches of a magnificent oak tree which stands there. The boys immediately informed Tilley, the head keeper, of what they had seen, and he went and cut the body down. The wretched suicide was stiff and cold, and had apparently been hanging since the previous evening. Two letters were found upon him. The deceased's name is supposed to be Davison, as both letters are directed to "Mr. Davison, White Lion Court." The other part of the superscription on both letters is torn off.

CAUTION TO DRIVERS.—An inquest was held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Saturday, before Mr. Payne, on the body of Joseph Hall, aged 39, late of Willow-Walk, Finsbury. The deceased, it appeared, was driving a wagon on the Blackheath-road, and while incautiously sitting on the rail of the vehicle, he was thrown off by a sudden jerk, by which his collar bone and several of his ribs were broken, in consequence of the wheels passing over him. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

DEATH BY FIRE.—On Monday morning, a fine boy, named William Trupee, aged three years, whose parents reside in Trinity-street, Rotherhithe, was brought to Guy's Hospital, having been burnt in a most frightful manner, by his clothes catching fire. As usual, in such cases, he had been left in a room by himself, during the temporary absence of his mother, and in his endeavour to light a piece of paper at the fire, he set alight his pinafore. Some neighbours, hearing his screams, ran into the house, and found him in a blaze. He was conveyed to the above hospital, where he died in a short time after his admission.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about half-past five o'clock, a fire took place on the premises of Mr. Shepherd, a hatter, whose front shop is situated in Bruton-street. The officer instantly alarmed the family, who effected a retreat to the house of a neighbour, and information having been sent to the fire-stations, the B and C sections engine of the London Establishment, as well as that belonging to the County Company, arrived at the fire in ten minutes afterwards. By this time the fire had reached the first floor, and notwithstanding the engines were well supplied with water, not the slightest impression could be made on the flames till the workshop stock was destroyed, as well as the valuable furniture of the first, second, and part of the third floors. It could not be ascertained how the fire originated. Fortunately for Mr. Shepherd, he is insured in the Norwich Union Office.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL NEAR HOUNSLOW.—On Saturday morning, about ten minutes before eight, much alarm was occasioned in the town of Hounslow, by a loud report resembling the discharge of a large piece of ordnance, which it was conjectured had been caused by the explosion of one of the powder mills in that vicinity. Numbers of persons, amongst whom were the wives and families of several of the men employed there, hastened in the direction of the powder mills of Messrs. Charles Berwick, Curtis, and Co., in the Hanworth-road, about a mile and a half from Hounslow, anxious to ascertain the fate of their relatives, when, on their arrival, their fears were allayed by seeing that the accident had been unattended by the loss of life which usually accompanies such explosions. The mill which exploded it appears was not a corning mill, in which persons were engaged at work, as was the case at the explosion about two years ago, but what is called a powder mill, viz., a mill for grinding the ingredients when in a rough state, in which no person was at the time. The damage done is inconsiderable.

ALARMING EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—Between nine and ten on Monday night, much alarm was created in the neighbourhood of Steyne-casaway, by an explosion of fireworks on the premises No. 16, in the occupation of Mr. Randall. The explosion was occasioned through the recklessness of a boy, who, having made a purchase of some squibs, attempted to light one by a naphtha light, which hung near the window, and in doing so knocked it over, and the flaming naphtha immediately flowed amongst the fireworks, thereby igniting them. In a moment afterwards, the whole of the shop front was blown right into the street, producing the greatest alarm and confusion amongst the inhabitants, who momentarily expected a far severer explosion to take place, and to level their humble dwellings to the ground. The fireworks in the interior of the premises having by this time become fired, explosion after explosion followed quickly, and in less than five minutes after the alarm, the basement of the building presented one mass of fire, but with the assistance of the police the ravages were confined to the building.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young woman attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night, by throwing herself into the Thames on the south side of London Bridge. She was fortunately seen to fling herself into the water by the boatmen in the vicinity, who pushed off to her assistance, and as she was sinking the third time, caught and saved her from drowning. She was conveyed to the station-house of the district, evidently suffering from great mental anxiety and physical exhaustion.



THE LORD MAYOR'S STATE PROCESSION PASSING UP LUDGATE HILL, NOV. 9, 1843

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Oh! such a day
So renowned and victorious,
Sure such a day was never seen—
City so gay,
And Cits so uproarious,
As tho' such sight had never been!

All hail! November—
Though no hail to-day
(At least that we remember,
Hath pay'd the way
His Civic Majesty hath will'd to go,
And swore he'd go it spite hail, rain, or snow!
He takes to water for an airing,
Before perhaps he dines with Baring
Or sees the waiter, so alert
Place the fav'rite Patties-on
The table near him—knave expert
To make the most of "what is on!"
By this we mean, what's most in season,
To say no more we have a reason!

All hail! November!
Who is it that doth call thee gloomy?
None but the physical and rheumy—
A centfold worth December
Art thou—although Antipodes
Thy morning, noon, and evening hours
Appear unto the smiling Mays,
That are one garland of sweet flow'rs!

But hold! Avaunt with pastoral,
Dear festive month.
For thirty times I can recall
(Would that it were the hundredth-*oath*)
The joys of Civic hall—
"Where beards wag all,"
And tightest corporations feel
Expanded by the generous zeal
Shewn for turtle—venison—pheasant,
And every other good thing present.

Would that thy day could ever last,
Or each be brighter than the past;
Or that all life could be compress'd
Into one long interminable feast,
Like this to day,
Thou glorious Ninth November!
Which, till next year,
I'll cease not to remember!

ALD. APICIUS.

Since the first Mayoralty procession, in the year 1215, probably, there have been few finer days for the pageant, than Thursday last, when the November sun even gilded with his beams the somewhat tarnished splendour of the City state. The fineness of the day accordingly brought out considerable crowds of gazers; and notwithstanding the Report of the Committee on Corporation Reform, presented but two or three days previously, all classes, freemen and non-freemen, took the liberty of feasting their eyes and hearts upon the procession by land and water.

On Wednesday, according to annual custom, the new Lord Mayor was sworn into his office of Chief Magistrate of the City of London, at Guildhall.

Alderman Magnay, being a member of the Stationers' Company, the master, wardens, and court of assistants of that company, in compliment to his lordship, left their hall, in Stationers'-court, Ludgate-hill, shortly before one o'clock, in carriage procession, headed by one of the city marshalsmen, for the purpose of proceeding to the Mansion-house, where they were met by the new lord mayor, sheriffs, &c. After having partaken of an elegant and most sumptuous *déjeuner à la fourchette*, the whole of the civic dignitaries left the Mansion-house and proceeded to the Guildhall, where they arrived at a quarter before three. The whole interior of the hall was splendidly decorated with flags preparatory to the dinner on Thursday. There was also a considerable number of well-dressed ladies to witness the ceremony, who were all accommodated with sittings to the right and left of the chair which Alderman Humphrey, the retiring Lord Mayor, occupied. Upon taking the chair, Lord Mayor Humphrey, in a very good humoured manner, said to Alderman Magnay, "I have the pleasure, sir, of taking the chair before you to-day." Alderman Magnay was then duly sworn in Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, with the usual formalities. Alderman Humphrey then took the oath of office as President of the Irish Society. In the evening the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Stationers' Company, dined at the Mansion-house, upon the special invitation of the new Lord Mayor.

On Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, the various officials assembled at the Guildhall, and the procession being formed, proceeded thence through King-street, Cateaton-street, Moorgate-street, London Wall, Broad-street, Threadneedle-street, Mansion House-street, Poultry, Cheapside, and Queen-street, to Southwark-bridge, where his lordship embarked at the Floating Pier for Westminster. This somewhat unusual arrangement arose from the new Lord Mayor being the Alderman of Vintry Ward, wherein the bridge is situated, and his lordship being desirous that his constituents should witness the progress of the civic procession. The embarkation is depicted upon the front page of our present number, where the Lord Mayor's state barge, the watermen in their characteristic costume, and the Lord Mayor and his party are, in civic phrase, "taking water." We term this an "unusual" arrangement; but it will doubtless be recollected that last year Alderman Humphrey, to gratify his constituents in Southwark, passed over London Bridge, and "took water" on the Surrey side.

The novelty of the point of embarkation on Thursday, drew clustering crowds upon the bridge and the adjoining river banks. There were the usual water-side rejoicings—as the firing of guns, streaming flags, and hearty cheers; and the water procession had all the festive gaiety which is from week to week pictured upon the head and front of our journal. At the moment of the arrival of the procession at Southwark Bridge—a quarter-past one—the scene was very animating, the river being thickly covered with boats of various descriptions, as well as with no less than seven state barges, filled inside and outside with the Livery belonging to the City companies, and all anxiously awaiting the word of command to proceed onward to Westminster. The sun shone resplendently upon the flags and banners studding the tops of the barges, and the wharfs near the spot all exhibited similar emblems. At half-past one the new Lord Mayor entered the City barge, and was no sooner recognised than the air was rent with the most deafening shouts of applause, which his lordship gracefully acknowledged by repeatedly bowing to the assembled thousands. The aquatic procession now left the pier, the City barge being accompanied by the Stationers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Wax Chandlers, and Ironmongers' Companies, in their respective state barges.

The following was the Order of Procession:—

Police Constables to clear the way.
The Boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society, with Banners.
City Marshal's Man.
Six Police Constables.
Marshal of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, bearing the Shield of the Arms of England.
The Junior Stavesmen of the Company with the Insignia of Office.
Two Senior Stavesmen with their Insignia of Office.
The Band of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.
The Royal Standard.
The Arms of the Lord Mayor.
The Arms of Alderman Copeland.
The Royal Badges and Cypher.
The Arms of Sir Matthew Bouverie.
The Barge Master in his State dress, Supported by Watermen in the Livery of the Company.
The Company's Barge in his Gown.
The Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company.
The Gentlemen of the Livery.
The Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants, and the
Wardens of the Company in their Carriages.
The Prime Warden in his Chariot, Attended by his Chaplain.
Under Barge of the Worshipful Company of Tallow Chandlers.



PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM MAGNAY, LORD MAYOR.

<p>Watermen bearing the following Banners:— The Royal Standard. The City Arms. The Arms of the Tallow Chandlers' Company. The Banner of the late Lord Mayor. The Barge of the Tallow Chandlers' Company in his Gown. The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot. The Court of Assistants in their Carriages. The Wardens in their Carriages. The Master of the Company in his Chariot, Attended by his Chaplain.</p>		<p>The Union Jack. The City Banner. St. John the Baptist. The Banner of Mr. Alderman Farncomb. The Barge Master's Mate in full Uniform. Captain of the Band of Pensioners. The Two Streamers of the Band. Forty Pensioners with Shields and Javelins. The Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The Barge Master in his State Dress. Watermen bearing the following Banners:— The Royal Standard. The Arms of the City of London. The Arms of Mr. Sheriff Moon. The Arms of Alderman Crowder.</p>		<p>Guard on Horseback. Farrier on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Guard. Esquire in Half-armour, bearing the Shield. Yeoman of the Guard. Armourer. Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Guard. Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Yeoman of the Guard. Armourer. Guard on Horseback. Guards on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Guard. Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Yeoman of the Guard.</p>	
<p>The Stationers' Company. The Arms of the Lord Mayor. The Arms of Alderman Sir John Key, Bart. The Arms of the Stationers' Company. The Barge of the Company in full Costume. The Junior City Marshal on Horseback. Whiffers. The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot. The Court of Assistants in their Carriages. The Wardens in their Carriages. The Master in his Carriage. The Lord Mayor's Barge. The Lord Mayor's Barge Master in his State Dress. The Barge Master's Mate in his State Dress. The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge. The Principal Assistant Water Bailiffs. The Watermen with Colours. A Grand Military Band. The Two Under Sheriffs. The City Solicitor. The Remembrancer. The Comptroller. The Two Secondaries. The Four Common Pleaders. The Judge of the Sheriffs' Court. The Town Clerk. The Common Sergeant. The Chamberlain.</p>		<p>ANCIENT HERALD OF ENGLAND, Habited in a Tabard, with the Arms of England, and Plumed. Kettle Drums. Trumpeter on Horseback. Standard Bearer, in Half-armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight. Esquire in Half-armour, bearing the Sword. Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed. Armourer. Guard on Horseback. MR. SHERIFF MOON, in his State Chariot. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight. Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword. Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a Suit of Burnished Brass Scale Armour, and Plumed. Armourer. Guard on Horseback. MR. SHERIFF MUSGROVE, in his State Chariot. The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair. The Aldermen who have passed the Chair. THE LATE LORD MAYOR. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Guard. Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield.</p>		<p>Guard on Horseback. Farrier on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Guard. Esquire in Half-armour, bearing the Sword. Yeoman of the Guard. Armourer. Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Guard. Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword. Yeoman of the Guard. Armourer. Guard on Horseback. Guards on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Guard. Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword.</p>	

Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.

Armourer. Guard on Horseback. City Marshals' Man. The LADY MAYORESS, in her state carriage, drawn by six horses, joined the procession on its return from Westminster.

Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.

Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Burnished Brass Scale Armour, and Plumed.

Armourer. Guard on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries. The Band of the Life Guards Mounted. The Upper City Marshal on Horseback. Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,

In his State Carriage, drawn by six horses, Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff. Guard of Honour on Horseback.

The Lord Mayor and civic authorities arrived at Westminster shortly after two o'clock, and having landed, walked in procession to the Court of Exchequer, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen awaited his arrival. Having been introduced to the Chief Baron by the Recorder, who briefly stated the qualifications of Alderman Magnay for his important office of chief magistrate, and the learned Baron having eloquently replied, the new Lord Mayor invited his lordship to the inauguration dinner, and afterwards proceeded to the other Courts, inviting the Judge of each court to the same.

His lordship and the various officials then re-embarked in the state barge, and arrived at Blackfriars-bridge shortly after three o'clock, where the procession was re-formed, which passed through New Bridge-street to the Obelisk, where they were joined by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and various other persons of distinction. The whole then moved through Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Cheap-side, and down King-street to Guildhall, where the inaugural entertainment was to be given.

THE BANQUET.

The Guildhall was lighted up as usual, and with the addition of waving banners, escutcheons, trophies of arms, and other decorations, presented a most brilliant appearance. About five o'clock the guests began to assemble in tolerable numbers, though the dinner was not served till considerably past six. The more distinguished persons invited did not arrive till a late hour, and some of them, as they passed through the Hall, received the customary tribute of applause. The Lord Mayor and the late Lord Mayor were loudly cheered. A warm burst of approbation followed the announcement of the name of Sir Robert Peel.

Soon after six o'clock the Lord Mayor took the chair. Amongst the principal guests we observed the late Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, Sir R. Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Graham, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Sheriff Musgrove, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Lincoln, Sir G. Murray, and a number of members of Parliament, besides judges, foreign ambassadors, &c., &c.

The dinner and wines were both excellent, the material of the entertainment being rather superior to most of its predecessors, a circumstance which was remarked as a favourable omen of the liberal spirit by which it is understood the present mayoralty, in imitation of that immediately preceding it, is to be distinguished.

The cloth having been removed, and "Non Nobis Domine" sung, and Mr. Toole, the toast master, having given the "Hearty welcome" in the most unapproachable style,

The Lord Mayor rose to propose the first toast, but, from the position of the reporters, he was scarcely audible. He said, the first toast which it was his duty and honour to propose, was that of "The health of her Majesty Queen Victoria," and, as she reigned in the hearts and affections of all her subjects, he was sure the toast required no other recommendation. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the usual loyal honours, and was followed by "God save the Queen."

The Lord Mayor next proposed, in succession, the healths of the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, the Army and Navy, the Duke of Wellington, and the Foreign Ministers.

The Swedish Minister briefly returned thanks, but was wholly inaudible.

The Lord Mayor then said that it was with the highest gratification that he rose to propose "The health of Sir Robert Peel and of her Majesty's Ministers." (Loud cheering.) When her Majesty had called her present Ministers to her councils this country was engaged in distant wars, the results of which might have been fraught with much evil to the people of this country. (Cheers.) Those wars were now brought to an honourable termination; our Indian empire had been consolidated, and prospects of great commercial advantage had been opened to us in relation to China. It was also but just to state that under the auspices of the present Administration a great improvement had taken place in our finances (hear, hear), and he was quite sure that before long her Majesty's Ministers would have the pride and satisfaction of congratulating themselves on the termination of a state of financial derangement which had produced much public anxiety and suspense. For their exertions they would receive the only fitting reward, that regard and respect which this country was always ready to pay to exalted merit and virtue. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with loud applause.

Sir Robert Peel, on rising, was loudly cheered. He said, my Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen—I have great satisfaction in appearing here from a distant part of the country, for the purpose of meeting my fellow-citizens in this hall on this auspicious occasion. I say my fellow-citizens, because I have the honour of being a member of one of the most distinguished companies of this great corporation, and I have had the higher honour of receiving within these walls the distinction of the freedom of the City of London. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have also attended here for the purpose of discharging in person that duty which now devolves upon me, of testifying in public, in the name of her Majesty's Government, their respect for the City of London, and of returning their grateful acknowledgments for the compliment you have just paid them in so flattering a manner; and of assuring you that there can be no more powerful incentive to them to persevere in the discharge of their duty to the Sovereign and to their country, than the hope of acquiring in return your good opinion. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, in this happy country, in which our lives have been passed, there have grown up, coeval with the monarchy, various institutions which have served, when occasion required it, as checks upon the abuse of power as the defences of public liberty, and which now constitute a powerful and efficient instrument of good and peaceful government. Of our old institutions there is none more remarkable for its venerable antiquity, for its noble provisions, for its high character, for the influence which it has exercised in the history of this country, than the City of London in its corporate capacity; and it is of the utmost importance, for the well-being of this metropolis, and for the general interest of the community, that there should exist between the servants of the Crown, and the chief municipal authorities of the City of London, that good understanding, and that cordial concert and co-operation, upon public matters, which fortunately can co-exist with great differences of political opinion. Scarcely a day passes in the course of which it is not necessary that there should be between the servants of the Crown and the chief civil officers of this great community intercourse on matters relating to the public tranquillity—on matters relating to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of this, the greatest City of the habitable globe—on matters which are daily occupying, and which are wisely occupying, more of our attention—I mean the embellishment and the ornament of this great metropolis. I speak not of embellishment for the mere purpose of ornament, but for those improvements which shall conduce to the public health, to the facilities of intercourse, and to the support of commercial communication. These are matters of the utmost importance, and it is necessary, in relation to them, that cordial communication should take place, which cannot take place with good effect unless there be that good understanding to which I have referred, and which is perfectly compatible with differences in political opinion. I cannot choose a more signal proof of that compatibility of difference in political opinion, and concert in promoting the public good, than the last mayoralty. (Loud cheering.) I recollect very few occasions when I have had the good fortune in the House of Commons to divide on the same side on political questions with the late Lord Mayor; but, in the course of his public administration, I recollect still fewer occasions on which there has not been a cordial and friendly understanding on matters relating to the public weal. Gentlemen, I cannot express a better wish for the success of the excellent man who has been this day installed in the office of Lord Mayor, than that he may receive, on the conclusion of his year of office, the same testimony of public approbation which, though differing in politics with the late Lord Mayor, I am proud to pay him. (Cheers.) I hope I am confident that he also will be distinguished for the same facility of access, for the same impartiality in the administration of public justice, for the same oblivion of party feeling and of party interests, when they come athwart the performance of public duties. (Hear.) Allow me also to express a confident hope that he also will be distinguished for that generous and comprehensive hospitality which derives its chief recommendation, not from ostentatious display, but from the kind and generous

spirit by which it is animated and directed. I hope, therefore, gentlemen, that you will accept with enthusiasm the toast which I conclude with giving—"The health of the late Lord Mayor." (Cheers.)

The toast having been drunk with great applause, Mr. Alderman Humphrey returned thanks, but, we regret to say, was but imperfectly audible. He said any man might be proud that his health had been proposed and received in so distinguished a manner. He had hardly words—indeed, he had not words—to express the feelings and sentiments of his heart on such an occasion. He could only say that he had endeavoured, as much as in his power lay, to throw all political feelings on one side, and to carry out, in his capacity of chief magistrate of that great city, that which he was bound to do, and that which they had a right to expect. He had endeavoured to act with honour and integrity, and conscientiously to fulfil the duties of chief magistrate. (Cheers.) The hon. alderman then made some reference, which we did not distinctly learn, to the recent proposal for reform of the corporation introduced into the Common Council, and expressed a hope that the right hon. baronet would support all that the citizens approved of, and repudiate all those abuses which were bad, and which they desired to correct. From the bottom of his heart he thanked them for the great cordiality which they had evinced towards him. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The health of the Lord Chancellor," whose great talents and the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his high office, had justly gained him the respect of the country at large. (Cheers.)

The Lord Chancellor returned thanks; but very little of what fell from his Lordship was audible. It was impossible (he said) not to be highly gratified at the manner in which his health had been proposed and received in an assembly so large, and composed of so much that was eminent for wealth, talent, respectability, and character. He had always the greatest pleasure in meeting the citizens of London, with whom the body to which he had the honour to belong had always been united in close connexion. After a warm eulogium on the conduct of the late Lord Mayor, his Lordship added that, from the excellent nature and admirable qualities of his hon. friend, who now occupied the chair, he was assured that he would also display the same generous liberality, and that, in the discharge of his official duties, he would exercise the same upright impartiality. (Applause.) He was glad to find they concurred with him in this estimate of the character of their new Chief Magistrate, and begged to conclude by proposing "The health of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The toast was drunk with loud cheers.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks. His earnest endeavour should be to perform the duties of his office to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens, to act with impartiality, to maintain the honour and dignity of the City, and to imitate, as far as possible, the bright example which had been set him by his immediate predecessor. (Cheers.)

"The health of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Judges of England," was next drunk, which was acknowledged by Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

"Mr. Masterman, and the Members for the City of London," responded to by Mr. Masterman, and subsequently by Mr. Pattison.

"The Attorney-General and the Bar of England."

The Attorney-General returned thanks.

"The Recorder," "The Sheriffs," and "Prosperity to the City of London," followed; but with respect to the last-mentioned toast, it may be observed that, as is customary, not one word that fell either from proposer or respondent was heard at the reporters' table. Indeed, the only speaker who could be distinctly heard was Sir Robert Peel.

After these toasts the greater part of the company retired, and the party virtually broke up.

The following splendid bill of fare will testify the care which has been taken by the committee to provide a banquet that shall do honour to the first city in the world:—

GENERAL BILL OF FARE.—250 tureens of real turtle (containing 5 pints each), 200 bottles of sherbet, 6 dishes of fish, 30 entrées, 4 boiled turkeys and oysters, 60 roast pullets, 60 dishes of fowls, 4 ditto of capons, 50 French pies, 60 pigeon pies, 53 hams (ornamented), 43 tongues, 2 quarters of house lamb, 2 barons of beef, 3 rounds of beef, 2 steved rumps of beef, 15 sirloins, rumps, and ribs of beef, 6 dishes of asparagus, 60 ditto of mashed and other potatoes, 44 ditto of shell-fish, 4 ditto of prawns, 140 jellies, 50 blancmanges, 40 dishes of tarts (creamed), 30 ditto of orange and other tarts, 40 ditto of almond pastry, 20 Chantilly baskets, 60 dishes of mince pies, 56 salads.

THE REMOVED.—80 roast turkeys, 6 leverets, 80 pheasants, 24 geese, 40 dishes of partridges, 15 dishes of wild fowl, 2 pea fowls.

DESSERT.—100 pine apples, from two to three pounds each, 200 dishes of hot-house grapes, 250 ice-creams, 50 dishes of apples, 100 ditto of pears, 60 ornamental Savoy cakes, 75 plates of walnuts, 80 ditto of dried fruit and preserves, 50 ditto of preserved ginger, 60 ditto of roast cakes and chips, 46 ditto of brandied cherries.

WINE.—Champagne, Hock, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret.

THE PROCESSION.

Our illustrations of the pageant of last year (see No. 27 of our journal) were the Inauguration at Guildhall, the Water Procession, the Arrival at Westminster Hall, the Return, and the Banquet in Guildhall. We have, this year, chosen different points—as the Embarkation at Southwark-bridge, already referred to; and the Return of the Procession, just as the gorgeous state coach has reached the Obelisk, at New Bridge-street, and is about to wind its way up Ludgate-hill. The coach is, doubtless, the most imposing feature of the modern show, and has thus played its part for nearly fourscore years and ten. It is a piece of cumbrous magnificence, better assorting with the leisurely progress of other days than the notions of these railway times. Yet it is a goodly sight, which may have inspired many a City apprentice, and spurred him onward to become an honourable of the land: it is, moreover, the very type of this "red-letter day" in the City; and, costly as it is, with its disappearance, even portly aldermen will vanish into thin air.

The foremost group in one engraving shows the Lord Mayor seated in the coach, attended by his chaplain, and the sword and mace-bearers; the former carrying the pearl sword presented to the City by Queen Elizabeth, upon opening the Royal Exchange; the latter supporting the great gold mace given by Charles I. to the corporation. The coach is attended by the Lord Mayor's beadles in their gold-laced cloaks, and carrying small maces.

Onward are seen the other leading features of the procession; the crowd is truly dense, for at this point is the great crush of the day; "the Hill" is thronged, and the City police require all their good temper to "keep the line;" the windows, too, are peopled with spectators; and in the distance appears the stately front and majestic dome of the most magnificent of London's temples of religion. The scene is truly exciting, and the good-humoured crowd presents many grotesque points for those who delight in studies of character. Altogether, the scene is as joyous a picture of a civic holiday as our times can present.

Our next illustration—

THE PORTRAIT

of the Right Honourable William Magnay, the Lord Mayor, has been engraved with great care, and is an excellent likeness. His lordship is descended from an ancient Scottish family, who settled many years since at William's Wick, on the borders of Cumberland, whence his father came to settle in London. Here he carried on an extensive business as a stationer, at College Hill, Upper Thames-street, in premises occupying the site of the house of the famed Sir Richard Whittington. Mr. Magnay was elected Alderman of Vintry Ward in 1811, sheriff in 1814, when the Allied Sovereigns, and the Prince Regent, were entertained with great splendour in Guildhall. Alderman Magnay served Lord Mayor in 1821 and 1822, and died on the 27th of November, 1828. He was the father of seventeen children, of whom 12 are living. The present Lord Mayor is the second son, and was born at College-hill, and brought up in the ward of which he was elected alderman in 1838. He served the office of sheriff in 1841-42. This circumstance of father and son becoming aldermen of the same ward, and filling the mayoralty chair, has, we believe, few parallels in centuries of civic history, and is a testimony of high worth and excellence, which it affords us much pleasure to record.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW is the only state exhibition in the metropolis that remains as a memorial of the City pageants. It originated in King John, who, in 1215, first granted to the citizens of London to choose their own Mayor, provided he were approved of on presentation to the King, or his justices. Hence arose the procession to Westminster, where the royal palace was situated; and where the King's representatives continue to sit. Originally, the Mayor rode thither on horseback, until, in 1452, Sir John Norman, the Mayor, resolved to go by water, and built for himself a stately barge; and the companies following his example, the water pageant has since been continued. In 1501 the banquet was first given in Guildhall, it having previously been given at Drapers' Hall. The same Mayor also first caused the Aldermen to accompany him on horseback to the water-side, to take barge for Westminster. The procession thus continued, part equestrian and part aquatic, till the year 1711, when Sir Gilbert Heathcoat was the last Lord Mayor who rode in the pageant on horseback. Thenceforth the Lord Mayor rode in a state carriage, drawn by four horses, till, in 1741, the number was increased to six: this state coach is represented in one of Hogarth's prints, date 1747; but it is eclipsed in size and splendour by the state coach now used.

"The Show" has occasionally been omitted; as in 1817, on the occasion of the death of the Princess Charlotte; and in 1834, on the apprehension of political tumult.

The taxing masters of the Court of Chancery have taken possession of their new and commodious chambers in Staple Inn.

Some curious remains of the footprints of reptiles and unknown animals have repeatedly been brought to light in the excavations of the sandstone in Storton Quarry, Cheshire. They are literally casts from the impressions made by the reptiles in the soft clay over which they walked.

THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

November we take the *Magazine-month* of the year, i.e., the month in which, more than in any other, we enjoy the goods that the "periodical" gods termed "editors" have provided for us. "The First Fire of the Season" has been lit (see our No. 77)—we become feet-on-the-fenderish, and take to reading as a new delight. In the magazines themselves there is a note of preparation for the winter: the contributors buckle on their brightest armour; the wits use their small swords more adroitly than usual; and even the wights who do "the heavy business" are less ponderous than they were wont to be. The demand, too, improves with the supply: scores of persons may be seen in omnibuses, between the Bank and Brompton, devouring "the new number;" there is a tremendous "rush to the poll" in Paternoster-row; and in country towns folks hie up to the reading-room, or hover about the bookseller's counter, with the feverish curiosity of Sir Egerton Brydges, who, in his own words, "panted for new publications, and devoured them, and counted the days, the hours, and the very minutes, till the new parcel arrived."

The magazines for the present month will satisfy these cravings, generally. It is true that they have the besetting fault of our magazine literature—one number is as much like its predecessor as two peas to each other. The contributors appear to be as much fixtures as the old man in "Sinbad:" they are "on the magazine," and are not to be shaken off. Their continuations are characteristically endless, and their conclusions never to be arrived at; each story seems a shoeing-horn to another. A writes a smart sketch in January, and the editor calculates that the said A will be as bright in November; whereas, long before that time, he runs on his heels, and becomes proportionally flat and stale. Meanwhile, you have A's stock sketch, B's stock romance, C's stock poetry, D's stock green-room anecdotes, E's stock travels, &c., doled out, month by month, in unvarying succession, till the writers become almost as mechanical as the power by which their labours are printed. This appears to be a great mistake in editorial tactics; and until it be reformed, *periodical* literature, as regards first-rate excellence, will remain at a stand still. It is time, however, that we open the November budget.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT is most attractive for its working out the best feature of Mr. Dickens's well-earned fame—the exposure of our social abuses: for example, who can forget the masterly hand with which he laid bare the badness of certain systems, in the hard lot of Oliver Twist, and the scholars at Dotheboys Hall. Our author's present object will be best told in the following extract:—

The Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company started into existence one morning, not an infant institution, but a grown-up company, running alone at a great pace, and doing business right and left; with a "branch" in a first floor over a tailor's at the west end of the town, and main offices in a new street in the City, comprising the upper part of a spacious house, resplendent in stucco and plate-glass, with wire-blinds in all the windows, and "Anglo-Bengalee" worked into the pattern of every one of them. On the door-post was painted again in large letters, "Offices of the Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company," and on the door was a large brass plate with the same inscription, always kept very bright, as courting inquiry, stating the City of countenance after office hours on working days, and all day long on Sundays, and looking bolder than the Bank. Within, the offices were newly plastered, newly painted, newly papered, newly counterpaneled, newly floor-clothed, newly tabled, newly chaired, newly fitted up in every way, with goods that were substantial and expensive, and designed (like the company) to last. Business! Look at the green ledgers with red backs, like strong cricket-balls beaten flat; the court-guides, directories, day-books, almanacks, letter-boxes, weighing machines for letters, rows of fire buckets for dashing out a conflagration in its first spark, and saving the immense wealth in notes and bonds belonging to the company; look at the iron safes, the clock, the office seal—in its capacious self security for anything. Solidity! Look at the massive blocks of marble in the chimney-pieces, and the gorgeous carpet on the top of the house! Publicity! Why, Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company is painted on the very coal-scuttles. It is repeated at every turn until the eyes are dazzled with it, and the head is giddy. It is engraved upon the top of all the letter-paper, and it makes a scroll-work round the seal, and it shines out of the porter's buttons, and it is repeated twenty times in every circular and public notice. Then, there was a porter on the premises—a wonderful creature, in a vast red waistcoat and a short-tailed pepper-and-salt coat—who carried more conviction to the minds of seepies than the whole establishment without him. No confidences existed between him and the Directorship; nobody knew where he had served last; no character or explanation had been given or required. No questions had been asked on either side. This mysterious being, relying solely on his figure, had applied for the situation, and had been instantly engaged on his own terms. They were high; but he knew, doubtless, that no man could carry such an extent of waistcoat as himself, and felt the full value of his capacity to such an institution. When he sat upon a seat erected for him in a corner of the office, with his glazed hat hanging on a peg over his head, it was impossible to doubt the respectability of the concern. It went on doubling itself with every square inch of his red waistcoat until, like the problem of the nails in the horse's shoes, the total became enormous. People had been known to apply to effect an insurance on their lives for a thousand pounds, and looking at him, to beg, before the form of proposal was filled up, that it might be made two. And yet he was not a giant. His coat was rather small than otherwise. The whole charm was in his waistcoat. Respectability, competence, property in Bengal or anywhere else, responsibility to any amount on the part of the company that employed him, were all expressed in that one garment. Rival offices had endeavoured to lead him away; Lombard-street, itself, had beckoned to him; rich companies had whispered, "be a beadle!" but still he continued faithful to the Anglo-Bengalee.

There is another member of this flourishing concern, to whom the reader must be introduced:—

He was the man at a pound a week who made the inquiries. It was no virtue or merit in Nadgett that he transacted all his Anglo-Bengalee business secretly and in the closest confidence, for he was born to be a secret. He was a short, dried-up, withered, old man, who seemed to have secreted his very blood; for nobody would have given him credit for the possession of six ounces of it in his whole body. How he lived was a secret; where he lived was a secret; and even what he was, was a secret. In his musty old pocket-book he carried contradictory cards, in some of which he called himself a coal-merchant, in others a wine-merchant, in others a commission agent, in others a collector, in others an accountant; as if he really didn't know the secret himself. He was always keeping appointments in the City, and the other man never seemed to come. He would sit on "Change for hours, looking at everybody who walked in and out, and would do the like at Garraway's, and in other business coffee-rooms, in some of which he would be occasionally seen drying a very damp pocket-handkerchief before the fire, and still looking over his shoulder for the man who never appeared. He was mildewed, threadbare, shabby; always had flus upon his legs and back; and kept his linen so secret, by buttoning up and wrapping over, that he might have had none—perhaps he hadn't. He carried one stained beaver glove, which he dangled before him by the fore-finger, as he walked or sat; but even this fellow was a secret. Some people said he had been a bankrupt, others that he had gone an infant into an ancient Chancery suit which was still depending. But it was all a secret. He carried bits of sealing-wax and a hieroglyphical old copper seal in his pocket, and often secretly indited letters in corner boxes of the trysing places before mentioned; but they never appeared to go to anybody, for he would put them into a secret place in his coat, and deliver them to himself weeks afterwards, very much to his own surprise, quite yellow. He was that sort of man that, if he had died worth a million of money, or had died worth two pence halfpenny, everybody would have been perfectly satisfied, and would have said it was just as they expected. And yet he belonged to a class; a race peculiar to the City; who are secrets as profound to one another, as they are to the rest of mankind.

Although the staple of this month's part are the efforts of Tigg Montague to entrap Jonas Chuzzlewit into this precious company, there are a few passages from the remaining pages which we cannot help quoting. Here is a touching incident between an intoxicated husband and a forgiving wife:—

She went up to him, as it seemed, and spoke lovingly; saying that she would defer to him in everything, and would consult his wishes and obey them, and they might be very happy if he would be gentle with her. He answered with an imprecation, and—not with a blow? Yes. Stern truth against the base souled villain: with a blow. No angry cries; no loud reproaches. Even her weeping and her sobs were stifled by her clinging round him. She only said, repeating it in agony of heart, How could he, how could he, could he—lost utterance in tears. Oh woman, God beloved in old Jerusalem! The best among us need deal lightly with thy faults, if only for the punishment thy nature will endure, in bearing heavy evidence against us, on the Day of Judgment!

The pair of nurses, Mrs. Gamp and Mrs. Prig, and their *sequiturs*, Mr. and Mrs. Mould, are again introduced: here is a part of a scene with a wretched patient.

"And how are we by this time?" Mrs. Gamp observed. "We looks charming." "We looks a deal charringer than we are, then," returned Mrs. Prig, a little chafed in her temper. "We got out of bed backw'ards I think, for we're as cross as two sticks. I never see such a man. He wouldn't have been washed if he'd had his own way." "She put the soap in my mouth," said the unfortunate patient, feebly. "Couldn't you keep it shut then?" retorted Mrs. Prig. "Who do you think's to wash one feater, and miss another, and wear one's eyes out with all manner of fine work of that description, for half-a-crown a day? If you wants to be titivated, you must pay accordin'."

When his hair was smoothed down comfortably into his eyes, Mrs. Prig and Mrs. Gamp put on his neckerchief: adjusting his shirt collar with great nicety, so that the starched points should also invade those organs, and afflict them with an artificial ophthalmia. His waistcoat and coat were next arranged; and as every button was wrenched into a wrong button-hole, and the order of his boots was reversed, he presented on the whole rather a melancholy appearance. "I don't think it's right," said the poor weak invalid. "I feel as if I was in somebody else's clothes. I'm all on one side; and you've made one of my legs shorter than the other. There's a bottle in my pocket too. What do you make me sit upon a bottle for?" "Deuce take the man!" cried Mrs. Gamp, drawing it forth. "If he ain't been and got my night-bottle here, I made a little cupboard of his coat when it hung up behind the door, and quite forgot it, Betsey. You'll find an in-

gun or two, and a little tea and sugar in his t'other pocket, my dear, if you'll just be good enough to take 'em out."

This is irresistibly droll; but it has a more humanizing object to strike at—another social abuse. From beginning to end this is a capital number.

FRASER is scarcely equal to the number of last month. It opens with a striking paper on Miss Bremer's three Swedish romances—the Neighbours, the Home, and the President's Daughters, each an intellectual addition to our novel literature. The "continuations" are the "Recollections of Louis Philippe," "Warren Hastings on the Soul," and "Men's Wives." There is a smart paper on "Architectural Revivalism," in which Mr. Pugin's eccentric taste is referred to as Puginism: the writer is severe in places, and his ground is altogether very debatable. We quote an anecdotal column from the "Recollections."

What was the situation of the Duchess of Berry at the Revolution? Why did she not rush from the palace of St. Cloud, and, taking the young Duke of Bordeaux in her hand, present him to the troops and the people, and exclaim, "BEHOLD YOUR KING?" Did she want nerve and courage for such an undertaking? Certainly not. Her romantic history in La Vendée, where she performed such prodigies of valour, would at once give the lie to such a supposition, could it ever have been for a moment indulged. There were two reasons, or rather three, why such a line of conduct was not pursued by Madame la Duchesse. The first was, that she lacked at that critical moment energetic and decided advisers. Second, King Charles X. would scarcely allow the young Duke of Bordeaux to leave his side. And third, the Duchess of Berry was very inaccurately informed as to the real state of affairs both before and after the fatal ordinances of her father and monarch. The Count de Menars had undoubtedly informed the duchess as to the state of Paris up to Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning she communicated to Charles X. all her uneasiness and anxiety. The monarch was imperturbable, and assured the duchess there was no reason for any apprehension respecting the result. Even the arrival of a young artist at the palace charged to take a portrait of the king, and who gave a graphic and fearful account of the scenes he had witnessed, did not move that prince, who, after having listened with attention to the recital, said, "Ce n'est rien, tout cela finira ce soir; ce n'est presque rien. Tenez, mon cher, ce que vous avez de mieux à faire c'est de commencer mon portrait." And then Charles X. sat down before the artist, and his features did not evince the slightest change. Not so the painter: he could not proceed. The king perceived it. "Eh bien!" said the monarch, with unfeigned composure, "ce sera pour la semaine prochaine." When the artist withdrew, the Duchess of Berry gave herself up to an agony of grief, and Charles X. and the Duke d'Angoulême both sought to console her. That was the moment in which she stood in need of wise, firm, and courageous advisers. But there were none who stepped forward; and the cause of her son was lost. I know very well that there are some persons, still accurately informed with regard to the events of 1830, who maintain, that had the Duchess of Berry acted as I have suggested she should have done, she would have been made a prisoner, and that her son would have been shot. I do not believe this. The moment for such a line of conduct as that I have described, would have been on the Thursday afternoon, as soon as the forces of the king had retired to the Bois de Boulogne, and when the Duke de Ragusa repaired to St. Cloud. The whole city was at that time in a state of indescribable apprehension. No government had been organized; the fear of a bombardment was very general; new barricades had been everywhere thrown up; it was not believed by any one that the conflict had terminated; the heights of Montmartre were looked to with the most fearful anticipations. The Hotel de Ville was the spot to which report was brought of the arrival of fresh troops from distant garrisons, and of the determination of Charles X. to bombard Paris the next day; and these reports soon became known to the whole population. That then was the moment when, if the heroic Duchess of Berry had appeared, without escort, without soldiers or guards, in the midst of the people, and had exclaimed, "Charles X. and the Duke d'Angoulême have abdicated; the ordinances of Sunday last are withdrawn; the Chambers are to meet immediately; Casimir Perier is prime minister; and now, BEHOLD YOUR KING—Henry V." I feel not the smallest doubt that her mission would have been crowned with abundant success, and that all other hopes and combinations would have been at once abandoned. I admit that to have met the populace, to have faced the yet "vengeful and but partially avenged Parisians," would have required much nerve, vigour, and presence and strength of mind. But it is precisely because the Duchess of Berry was one of a million, and because her maternal love and energy were of the first order, that therefore I advert to this subject. No real great effort was made for the son of the duchess, until it was "too late," and he was neither to be seen nor heard of at a moment when all was critical and important. It is not impossible that the duke himself may be visiting England when these pages shall appear, and that they may come under his notice. To him I say, "Prince, your cause was neglected when there was time to save it. It is now too late."

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY opens gloriously with the continuation of Arthur O'Leary's Fragment of Chateau Life, a charming *Chasse* in the Ardennes, and a nice little Hibernian Adventure with a Flemish Priest: this paper is full of the *qui vive* style of magazine writing; and the author is equally at home with the picturesque and the grotesque; he is minute and brilliant in the same line, and his fertile fancy must put to the blush scores of our magazine scribblers with one idea: here is a lively quip on absenteeism:—

The old colonel had left England because he preferred the channel to the Fleet. The glorious liberty which Englishmen are so proud of would have been violated in his person had he remained. His failing, like many others, was that he had lived, "not wisely, but too well;" and, in short, however cold the climate, London would have proved too hot for him, had he stayed another day in it. What a deluge of such people float over the Continent; living well and what is called "most respectably;" dining at embassies and dancing at courts; holding their heads very high too—most scrupulous about acquaintances, and exclusive in all their intimacies. They usually prefer foreign society to that of their countrymen, for obvious reasons: few Frenchmen read the Gazette—I never heard of a German who knew anything about the list of outlaws. Of course, they have no more to say to English preserves, and so they take out a license to shoot over foreign manors; and, though a marquis or a count are but "small deer," it's the only game left, and they make the best of it.

We are next struck with a paper in the true poetic vein, on Kilcolman Castle, county Cork, where Spenser wrote his "Faerie Queene;" how the writer tracks the very footmarks of the poet who "grac'd Eliza's golden sway," it were in vain for us to tell. Mr. James's "Arrah Neil" is the next attraction; and to this succeeds an admirable review of "The New Life of Keppel." The political papers are on Crown Federalism, Romanism, and Repeal. As usual the poetry consists of gems, not the sweepings of drawers, to fill up odd corners of pages. This is, altogether, the rising magazine of the day, and it richly merits the distinction.

BLACKWOOD is unusually rich in travel—e.g. "A Scamper in Texas," and "Experiences of Kerim Khan," and two papers of kindred interest on Ceylon, and the proposed opening through the Isthmus of Panama, of a passage between Europe and the Pacific, instead of going round by Cape Horn. The Texian adventures are but commenced. "The Banking-house,"—broken into come-and-read-me chapters—is in Blackwood's best style; as is its *sequitur* on the Wrongs of Woman, which is brim-full of eloquent mirth; the little incidents from married life are an excellent wind-up. "A Speculation on the Senses" is a pleasant piece of subtlety; and the number, from beginning to end, an excellent one, winding up with a crushing blow at Repeal.

AINSWORTH is a close reflex of last month's magazine. Thus, we have the editor's "Modern Chivalry," with the hero's visit to the Beghynage at Ghent—"The Disappointed Man in Town in the Autumn," and "A Dinner in Russell Square." Such are the materials of the editor's attempt at "the fashionable novel." The readers of this miscellany, we opine, will be glad to hear that Mr. Ainsworth will commence "a new work" in January; we hope it will be of new materials. Dr. Mackenzie's "Night with Burns" is a pleasant paper. "Love and a Licence, a Tale of Pudding-lane" (in verse), by Charles Whitehead, is a harmless piece of drollery. We pass over "The Elliston Papers," and two or three minor tales, to an attractive review of Captain Marryat's new work on California and Texas; and those who rejoice in Watertonian encounters with wild beasts, prairies on fire, and flying herds of wolves, panthers, and buffaloes, will thank the writer for directing the reader's attention to the Captain's vivid production. The continuation of "John Manesty," by the late Dr. Maginn, is, perhaps, the most powerful writing in the number.

TAIT opens with a broadside; at "The Detractors" of Lord Brougham, whose head and front originally graced this miscellany; the fire is sharp, but soon over. "Young Scotland; or, an Evening at Treport," is a Scotsman's version of the Queen's visit. The substance of the remainder of the number consists of excellent analyses of new books, short notices, &c.,—a very commendatory feature of this miscellany.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE opens with a seasonable and lively paper on tourism—the quasi-legitimate offspring of steamboatism and railroadism; which origin may help to account for the fact that so many of our tourists are either vapourers, or suffer under "vapours." A sketch of Mademoiselle Lenormand, the celebrated Pythoness of Paris, is at once graphic and minute. It is followed by Mr. Laman Blanchard's "Confessions of a Keyhole," a native of London, bored about a century ago: it is smartly written, and, when we consider the good and evil report that passes through keyholes, an abundance of interest may be looked for in the series of papers, of which the present is but the commencement. Mrs. Trollope has contributed a piquant piece of French romance—"A Midnight Passage of the Mont du Chat," followed by "An Excursion with Bob Whyte," one of the reminiscences of a medical student, the interest of which turns upon an unfortunate wight, who, by a trifling circum-

stance, is diverted from meditated suicide. The continuations are Mr. Grattan's "Tale of Chamouni," "The Widow's Almshouse," and "Ellistoniana." The gem of the number is a trifling poem by Miss Eliza Cook, entitled "Birds," a very sparkling and gushing composition.

BENTLEY has two excellent illustrations of "Ledbury's Adventures;" they are by Leech, and are even more brilliant than usual, Ledbury's identity being admirably preserved in each plate. The author's points are Ledbury and Jack's mishaps at Milan, and the flight over the Simplon, and Mr. Progers's attempt to establish himself:—

The first morning he regularly opened his shop, he sold two ounces of salts and a black draught, which he formally entered in the first leaf of a day-book; and the first night the bell roused him from his slumbers about two o'clock, to go and bail his lodger, who had fallen into the company of ill-conducted students, and, having indulged in fermented drinks, had committed various feats of unwonted valour, finally bivouacking in the Clerkenwell station-house. The next day he sold nothing; the next night he was rung up by mistake to a parish patient. On the third morning the top of "the Pill of Vitality" was purchased from the pyramid; and, besides this, he took out a tooth for Mrs. Pym's housemaid, next door; sold her a plaster for a cough; and was even spoken to to attend a case which might require his services some two months hence, for fifteen shillings—underselling Mr. Koops by five, who had refused to come for less than a sovereign. This had been his best day, and, consequently, at night he smoked two Principe cigars, ordered oysters for supper, and made merry.

"Clubs and Clubmen," by Albany Poynter, is a pleasant paper of anecdotes of the lions of the metropolitan clubs, a wide arena for eccentricity. Of the remaining papers, we can only name "Sober Reflections on Strange Coincidences," a nice piece of patter, by the Irish Whiskey-Drinker.

THE GRAVE OF GENIUS.—By J. O. LAMONT. Strange, Pater-noster-Row.

This is a painfully interesting narrative, in which the struggles of Genius with the storms of adversity in the world of London, are depicted with powerful effect, and, alas! not the history of merely one adventurer, but describes the career and fate of thousands, who, tempted by the fairy tales that are related of the "great metropolis," are induced to leave their happy, comfortable homes, in quest of fame and fortune. The hero, George Chisholm, finds too late that the streets of London are not paved with gold, nor its houses roofed with panekakes, and after passing through the usual ordeal of misery and disappointment, sinks into a premature grave. The tale is touchingly told and will amply repay perusal, by the melancholy interest which it cannot fail to excite.

NEW MUSIC.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. *Waltz* (7) arranged for the Pianoforte by E. Edgar. E. Edgar.

This is not the first desecration of a noble theme which we have seen with no small degree of displeasure; moreover, the intention of the arranger is not realised—every movement in 3-4 time is not a waltz. The harmonies are ungrammatical—particularly at bars 9 and 10, where they are wholly inadmissible.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME." COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—This house closed last week its third season. There must be some witchcraft in the initials C. G. (ci-git), for it is, or has been, the locale where *hic jacet* may be written over the tomb of many a one's speculated wealth. Rumours are afloat that a former fair lessee has embarked once more upon this treacherous craft; but we cannot yet vouch for their authenticity.

LES ENFANS CASTELLI.—An execution having been put into the above establishment on last Saturday *ces pauvres enfants* were obliged to leave the theatre *Scot-free, c'est-à-dire, sans culottes*.

DURUSSET, THE VOCALIST.—We regret to state that this agreeable singer and most amiable man, who was a favourite for so many seasons at Covent Garden and Drury Lane, died on Monday morning last, after a pulmonary affection of some standing. He was aged 52.

LITZ.—This prince of pianists is at present at Munich, giving his matchless recitals to enraptured judges of their unrivalled excellence.

MRS. NISBETT AND THE KEELEYS.—The first-mentioned *Euphrasine*-actress we may call her, has just accepted an engagement at the Haymarket, where she seems to carry all before her by her good humour, ability, and readiness to assist the cause of the drama (not like some we could name), and the next—the irresistible Keeleys—have gone to join the Bath company for a time.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 44.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 4th	K moves
2. B to K R 7th	K moves
3. B to K B 5th	K moves
4. P two Squares ch	K moves
5. Kt. to K Kt. 2nd ch	K moves
6. Pawn moves discovery checkmate from B	

The following is the game played by correspondence, between the clubs of Enfield and Gosport; the first move was given to the Gosport gentleman.

GOSPORT—WHITE.	ENFIELD—BLACK.
1. K P two	K P one
2. Q P two	Q B P one
3. K Kt to B 3rd	K R P two
4. K R P two	K Kt P one
5. Q B P one	Q Kt P two
6. Q P one	Q to K 2nd
7. Q P takes Q B P	Q P takes P
8. Q to her 4th	Q to K B 3rd
9. K Kt to K 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
10. K Kt takes P at Q B 3rd	Q P one
11. Q to her 5th	K B to Kt 2nd
12. K B takes P	K Kt to K 2nd
13. Q B to K Kt 5th	Kt takes Q
14. Q B takes Q	K Kt takes B
15. K Kt takes K P	Q B takes K P
16. K B P one	Q B to K B 4th
17. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to Kt sq
18. Q R P two	Q R P one
19. B takes Kt checking	Kt takes B
20. K Kt to Q B 4th	Q B to Q 6th
21. K B P one	K B to K 2nd
22. K R to its 3rd	B takes Kt
23. Kt takes B	Castles
24. Q Kt P two	Q R to Q B
25. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
26. K R to Q 3rd	B takes K R P checking
27. K Kt P one	K B to B 3rd
28. Q R to Q B	K Kt P one
29. Q R to Q B 2nd	P takes P
30. P takes P	K to K R 2nd
31. Q R P one	Kt to B 5th
32. Kt to Q R 4th	K R to K Kt
33. R to K R 2nd	R to K Kt 5th
34. R takes K R P checking	K to Kt 3rd
35. R to K R 2nd	R takes P
36. K to Q	Kt takes Q R P
37. R at K R 2nd to K Kt 2nd ch.	Bishop covers*
38. R at Q 3rd to Q 5th	Kt to Q B 5th
39. R at K Kt 2nd takes B ch.	K to K B 5th
40. R to K Kt 3rd	R to K 5th
41. R from Q 5th to Q 3rd	Q R P one
42. P takes P	R to Q R
43. Kt to Q Kt 6th	R takes P
44. Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt
45. K to Q B 2nd	K to K 4th
46. K to Kt 3rd	R at Q R 4th to its 5th
47. R from Q 3rd to K 3rd ch.	K to K B 3rd
48. R from K Kt 3rd to K Kt 2nd	K to K B 5th
49. R to K B 2nd	K to K Kt 4th
50. R takes R	R takes R
51. Pawn one	Pawn two
52. Pawn one	R to Q 5th

Game abandoned as drawn.

* Great oversight, the King should have moved into the Rook's line.

IRELAND.

PROSECUTION OF MR. O'CONNELL.

The following account of the opening of Term in Dublin appeared only in our late editions last week.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Nov. 2. The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor and the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls opened the Court of Chancery to-day with the usual formalities. The judges all breakfasted with the Chancellor at his mansion in Stephen's-green, and afterwards proceeded in state to the Four Courts, in the hall of which his lordship was saluted by them and the law officers of the crown in the customary form. The hall, courts, and passages were crowded to a much greater extent than we remember for many years, owing, no doubt, to the unusual circumstance of so many state trials being expected to come on during, or immediately after, term. After his lordship left the hall he took his seat on the bench in the Court of Chancery, at nearly two o'clock, when a number of gentlemen were called to the bar, and had the usual oaths administered to them.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Burton took his seat upon the bench shortly after one o'clock, at which time the court presented an appearance almost unprecedented for excitement and anxiety, it having been known that the grand jury before whom the bills of indictment against Mr. O'Connell and the other members of the Repeal Association would be preferred, was to be sworn; and also that his lordship's charge would be unusually interesting upon that account.

The galleries were crowded with ladies, and also with lawyers who could not find admission into their proper seats from the anxiety which prevailed amongst the junior members of the bar to witness the proceedings.

Judge Perrin entered the Court at 12 o'clock, and proceeded at once to swear in the gentlemen who were subsequently sworn in, and called to the bar before the Lord Chancellor.

David Charles La Touche, Esq., High Sheriff of the city of Dublin, and Charles Cobb, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, were in attendance at an early hour, as were also a large number of grand jurors for both city and county.

The city grand panel was first called upon a fine of £20, when, after some time, the proper number was sworn in. The same course was adopted with regard to the county grand jury.

The Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith, her Majesty's Attorney General, and Richard W. Greene, Esq., the Solicitor General, were in attendance.

Mr. Justice Burton then proceeded to charge the jury, which he did in his usual lucid, eloquent, and temperate manner; and at the conclusion the Attorney-General intimated that the indictments would be sent before the jury at eleven o'clock next morning.

CHARGE OF PRIDURY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT INFORMER.—During the morning an application was made to the Clerk of the Crown, on behalf of Mr. Barrett, to receive informations against Mr. Hughes, the Government reporter, but that functionary refused to accede to the application. A similar application was made to Judge Burton, after his lordship had charged the jury. A number of affidavits were tendered to the Court on the part of the applicant. After considerable discussion, the court determined to receive the affidavits next morning.

On Friday the greatest possible interest was manifested throughout the whole of the day to learn the decision of the grand jury on the bills of indictment against Mr. O'Connell, &c., which were sent before them at half-past 11 o'clock. From the immense length of the indictment—33 yards of parchment, closely printed—the jury were occupied reading it up to half-past four o'clock this afternoon; and were employed in a similar way the greater part of Saturday. Several errors were discovered in the indictment, which, on the application of the Attorney-General, the Court gave leave to have amended. The witnesses examined were Mr. Kemmis, the Crown Solicitor, and Mr. Vernon of the Stamp-office. On Monday an application was made on behalf of Mr. Barrett to have informations taken against Mr. Hughes, the reporter, for perjury; but, after a lengthened argument, the Court refused to accede to the motion in the present stage of the proceedings. On Tuesday, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Charles Ross (from the London Standard office), and several other witnesses, were examined before the Grand Jury, who separated, however, in the evening, without coming to any conclusion.

TRUE HILLS FOUND.

DUBLIN, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 8. Mr. Justice Crampton took his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench at half-past 10 o'clock this morning, and, after the disposal of some motions of course, intimated that he should retire to meet the other Judges in Chamber. The principal business transacted by the 12 Judges was the selection of High Sheriffs for the ensuing year. The Lord Chancellor was present, as a matter of course. During the absence of the Judges the Court of Queen's Bench presented a very animated appearance—the bar was completely occupied by lawyers, and many that could not find room below, were satisfied with seats in the crowded gallery. This interest was excited by the general understanding that the grand jury would return the bill of indictment immediately on the Judges coming into court. Little doubt was entertained that the jury would find on the principal, if not all the counts of the indictment; but the deepest interest prevailed to learn the exact form of the finding.

At two o'clock Mr. Steele and Mr. Ray, two of the accused parties, entered the court, and took their seats at the traversers' bar. Mr. C. G. Duffy, Dr. Gray, the Rev. Messrs. Tyrrell and Tierney, appeared shortly afterwards. At this hour the pressure at the bar and in the gallery became so great, that some barristers applied to the High Sheriff for the county grand jury box, which had been kept for the reporters of the public press. The reporters having expressed themselves satisfied with their position at the table, the Sheriff granted the motion, and in a moment the jury-box was filled. Great laughter was excited by the appearance of the police-inspector, who had charge of the box, demanding the retirement of the intruders, he being unaware of the permission they had received from the Sheriff.

At 10 minutes after 3 o'clock the Attorney and Solicitor General came into court, and in a few minutes afterwards, the Chief Justice, Justices Burton, Crampton, and Perrin, took their seats upon the bench. There was the most perfect stillness while the Chief Justice called upon the Attorney General and the several members of the inner bar to know if they had motions to make. Sir T. Staples said that he had to make a motion in the case of the Queen v. Samuel Gray. He wished to have the prisoner now brought up for judgment. Saturday next was appointed to bring him up, when the motion in arrest of judgment will be argued.

The High Sheriff then intimated that the grand jury had a communication to make to the Court. They were then sent for, and, after a brief delay, the court inquired if they were ready? The Sheriff replied the grand jury were signing the bill, and would be ready shortly. In a few minutes the jury came into court, and handed in the bills. The clerk of the crown, reading—"A true bill for self and fellows, signed J. Brooke."

A juror said—"I object to that finding, my lords."

Chief Justice: Your move, Sir?—Juror: Richard O'Gorman.

The Attorney-General moved the Court that the traversers be called upon their recognizances.

The Clerk of the Crown then called upon Daniel O'Connell, Esq., John O'Connell, Esq., and the other traversers, who answered to their names.—Mr. Steele then rose and said, that as he intended to defend himself he begged to say he objected to be prosecuted by the Attorney General, who had prejudged the case already, and hoped the right hon. gentleman would retire, and permit the Solicitor-General, on whose temper and feeling of justice he relied, to carry on the prosecution.

The Attorney-General applied, that the rule to plead within four days should be entered. The traversers objected, as copies of the indictments were not then ready. The Crown Solicitor promised copies in an hour. It was finally arranged, that they should be charged with the indictment then, but the four-day rule to date from to-morrow. The Attorney-General intimated to the Grand Jury, they should attend in the morning, as he would send up FRESH RULES AGAINST FOUR OF THE PARTIES ALREADY INDICTED. The court then adjourned.

COURT OF ERROR.—The twelve Judges sat to-day from 12 o'clock to 3, hearing the arguments of counsel in arrest of judgment on Noonan and Hoogahian, convicted at the last Limerick assizes of the murder of Mr. Shine. Counsel for the prisoners contended that the offence had not been committed within the precincts of the county in which the venue was laid. Argument to be resumed to-morrow.

CAPTURE OF A SMUGGLER ON THE COUNTY DOWN COAST.—On the morning of the 23rd ult., a smuggling lugger, which proved to be the Sarah Jacob, of Flushing, was chased and captured off Strangford-bar, by the revenue cruiser Chance, Commander Roche, and is now lying in the Belfast Lough. We understand that other cruisers were in pursuit. Several bales of tobacco, supposed to have been thrown overboard during the chase, have floated on shore during the last few days.

FATAL AFFRAY AT CORK.—On Saturday last a dreadful affray, attended with fatal consequences, took place at the Steam Saw Mills, Cork, between one of the partners, Dr. Quarry, and several watchmen on the premises, who, it appears, were left in charge of some disputed property by the other partner, Mr. Wilson. Several shots were exchanged between the parties, but the wounds by which Dr. Quarry came by his death were inflicted with an iron instrument called a "saw-buckle," by a man named Carroll, who was assisted by a person named Delany, and several others. Dr. Quarry expired on Sunday evening. Mr. Wilson was absent at the time of the occurrence.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on Monday, Mr. O'Connell read an address to the Protestants of Ireland. The address was afterwards unanimously adopted by the association. Its object is, to show the groundlessness of certain apprehensions generally entertained by the Protestants of Ireland relative to the consequences to their religion, and to themselves personally, should the question of repeal be carried. The great evil which the Protestants apprehend, in such a contingency, is the ascendancy of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland. The repeal rent for the week amounted to upwards of £1300.

OXFORD, Nov. 6.—This day an election was holden at the lodgings of the Provost of Queen's College, for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in the Headship of St. Edmund Hall, occasioned by the death of the late Dr. Grayson; when the Rev. William Thompson, M.A., one of the senior Fellows of Queen's, was unanimously chosen Principal. The new Principal, attended by the Provost of Queen's and the Fellows present, then proceeded to the Hall, when the Provost introduced Mr. Thompson, as Principal elect, to the Vice-Chancellor, requesting him to confirm the election, by the admission of the person so chosen to the place of Principal. This being done, and the usual oaths administered and taken, the Vice-Chancellor inscribed the name of the new Principal in the Buttery book of the hall; and after putting the Principal in possession of the lodgings appropriated for his use, the ceremony concluded with a very elegant collation, given by the new Principal to the Vice-Chancellor.



THE FLEMISH FARM, WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

THE FLEMISH FARM, WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

The Flemish Farm (named from the Flemish mode of agriculture used on it,) has recently excited considerable interest from its having passed into the hands of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, whose attention to agricultural pursuits is well known. The origin of this establishment, and its present improved condition, will, therefore, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers; and the former cannot be better stated than in the following letter from Mr. Kent, land surveyor, bearing date 1798:—

In 1791, on the death of the late ranger, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the Great Park at Windsor, about 4,000 acres, fell into his Majesty's possession. It might truly be called a rough jewel. The whole, as a natural object, was grand and beautiful, of a forest appearance, but the parts were crowded and indistinct. The soil was various, some parts clay and loam, and some sharp gravel, or poor sand; a great part of the former was covered with rushes and mole-hills, and the latter with fern and moss.

About 1000 acres of the lightest part were separated from the rest at one extremity, and formed what is called the Norfolk farm; about 400 acres more at the other extremity, of a good loamy soil, were separated, and called the Flemish Farm, both being named from the nature of the husbandry meant to be adopted upon them.

The rest (about 2,400 acres) remains still in plantations and park; and though so much reduced, yet, from the improvements which have been made upon it, is now capable of carrying more stock than the whole 4000 acres did before.

The Flemish Farm was so named from an intention, at first, of carrying on a system of husbandry similar to that practised in Flanders, which consists of an alternate crop for man and beast; but the soil being strong and cohesive, upon trial, it has been found to answer best under a four-course shift, more like some parts of Gloucestershire. As thus: first year, wheat; second, cabbage or clover; third, oats; fourth, beans. The quantity of arable land on this farm is 160 acres, or 40 acres in a shift.

The true light of viewing these improvements is, to consider them as a sort of new creation to the public; for, as it is a fact not to be controverted, that the reduced number of acres in the Park, from their improved state, support as many deer and other cattle as the whole did before, the produce of the farms is all clear gain; and as the crop of wheat and rye from the 110 acres sown, upon the most moderate calculation, may be set at 3360 bushels, and allowing six bushels to a human mouth, this gives a yearly provision in bread for 560 people; to say nothing of the fatting-off of 40 oxen, the breed of 800 sheep, and the growth of at least 5000 bushels of oats and beans, all of which, it must be observed, goes in aid of the public market, as the work is done by oxen entirely.

A small overshot mill is erected, and worked by the waste water from the lake below the Lodge, where a sufficiency of corn, two-thirds wheat, and one-third rye, is ground, dressed, and given to all the labourers, at 1s. 4d. per stone, of 14lbs., in quantities suitable to the size of their families, which is the first of all comforts to them, and a saving of at least 20 per cent. to what it would cost them to buy it from the mealmen or shopkeepers.

Upon the two farms and the Great Park, 200 oxen are kept, including those coming on and going off. Forty are bought in every year, rising three years, and are kept as succession oxen in the park; 120 are under work; and 40 every year are fatted off, rising 7 years.

"The buildings of the Flemish farms are comfortable, and on a compact scale, and there is one new cottage erected; and an old banqueting house converted into

two others, in which his Majesty has put three of the most exemplary farm, or park, labourers and their families."—Letter to S. J. Sinclair, Esq., from J. Robinson, Esq., Surveyor-General of Woods.

The Flemish Farm was neglected during the reign of George IV., but again became the hobby of royalty during the life of William IV., to whom, as well as to Queen Adelaide, it became a source of constant recreation. Her present Majesty, on her accession, continued to it a liberal patronage; and from her hands it passed to Prince Albert, in whose possession it still remains. There his Royal Highness passes much of his leisure time, and has already succeeded in breeding a number of remarkably fine specimens of sheep, pigs, and cattle. The last, and finest, of the produce of the farm, are a pair of West Highland cattle, which we have engraved.

The farm is situated about a mile and a quarter to the right of the equestrian statue of George III., in Windsor Great Park. The resident bailiff is a Mr. Graffheim; but the supreme director is Colonel Wemyss. The produce of the farm is used for the supply of the Castle and the royal stables; and the surplus produce is periodically sold by auction: such a sale took place about three weeks since, at which Prince Albert was computed to have netted £1,700. The soil of the farm is a stiff clay; the greatest variety of improved instruments has been introduced; and the establishment is, altogether, well worth the attention of agriculturists. Her Majesty frequently visits the farm, and takes great interest in its superintendence.

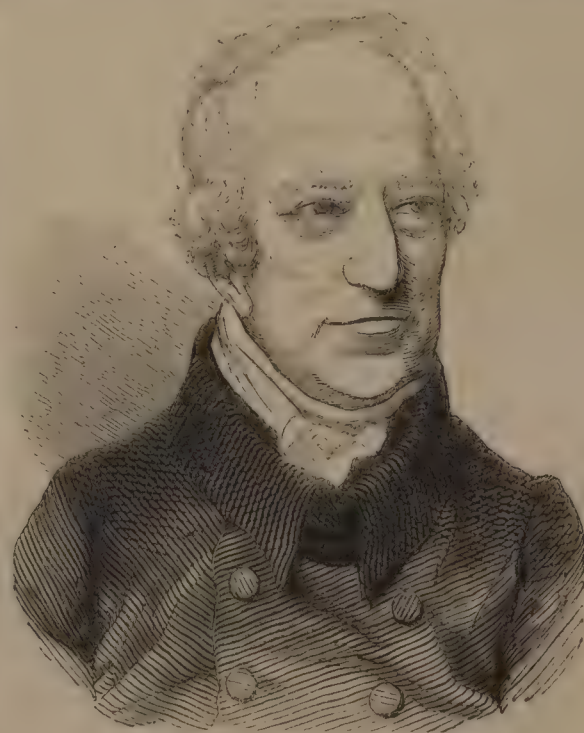
POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XLV.

MR. FRANCIS HOBLER.

No one who has ever transacted business at the justice-room of the Mansion-house of the City of London can fail to recognise in the likeness now presented to our readers, the talented and benevolent gentleman, Mr. Hobler, who, for upwards of half a century, discharged the very onerous duties of principal clerk to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and who has lately retired, full of honours, to enjoy the "otium cum dignitate" of a well merited and handsome pension. Mr. Hobler was born of respectable parents, in the year 1764, and is now in his 79th year. His father was a native of the canton of Vaud, in Switzerland, and emigrated to this country, and carried on an extensive business as a watchmaker, in the neighbourhood of Soho Square, exporting largely to America and the East Indies. He was the youngest son of a family of four children, all of whom, excepting the subject of this sketch, are long since dead; he was baptized at the Swiss Protestant Church; and being the first child christened there after its establishment, he had numerous godfathers: all the elders of the congregation standing sponsors for him at the baptismal font. His education was carefully attended to, and included a thorough acquaintance with the dead and continental languages; many of the latter, particularly the French, Spanish, and German, Mr. Hobler

speaks with the same ease and fluency as he does the English; an accomplishment which has been of the highest use to him in the discharge of his official duties. Connected with these acquirements were a vigour of intellect, a sparkling wit, a suavity of manners, and an amiability of disposition, that very early in life endeared him to his companions, and in after years recommended him to many a generous patron.

On leaving school, he was placed in the counting-house of Messrs. Blache, the then extensive sugar brokers in Mincing-lane; but not liking the monotonous routine of a commercial life, he was transferred to the offices of an eminent crown lawyer, to whom he became articled; and where his assiduity procured for him the notice of some of the leading members of the corporation, who, previous to the expiration of his articles, gave him the appointment of clerk to the sitting aldermen at Guildhall. Having filled this situation for several years, Mr. Hobler was, on the promotion of Mr. William Lewis Newman to be city solicitor, removed to the higher and more lucrative post of chief clerk to the chief magistrate; which he continued to fill to the entire satisfaction of the public, and of every successor to the civic chair, until within a very few weeks of his retirement; never, during that long period, having been absent three weeks at any one time, either for pleasure, or the benefit of his health.



PORTRAIT OF MR. HOBLER.

The duties of this office are far from being of a light or ordinary character. The Lord Mayor is usually some trader or merchant, but little acquainted with the laws he has to administer, and must, in most instances, depend entirely upon the advice of his chief clerk, who, in addition to the usual qualifications of a common law practitioner, should have a perfect knowledge of the criminal statutes and of the peculiar privileges and customs of the City. Indeed it is almost impossible to describe accurately the varied information of this most important civic functionary. The Lord Mayor is a little monarch, and considered by the houseless and distressed of every nation as their natural friend and protector; and hence the constant appeals to his benevolence from the sons and daughters of misery, too often simulated by artful and designing vagabonds, not only demand that his clerk should be well versed in the continental tongues, but that he should be gifted with a nice preception of human character, which few possess, and is only to be obtained by long and close observation. And equally applicable is this last remark to the investigation of crime; for, as is justly remarked by Mr. Hobler, jun., in his letter to the Town Clerk of London, detailing the duties of his father's office—"Many an alderman, by a word from him, has been dissuaded from committing for trial the youthful offender not yet hardened in crime, and the thief of necessity has been admonished, and perhaps so relieved as not again to be tempted."

All these qualifications were united in Mr. Hobler; and, to his honour it should be known, that over and over again when the funds placed at his disposal by the Lord Mayor and other charitable persons were insufficient to relieve the urgencies of the applicants for charity, his own purse was at their command, and drew forth from many a grateful heart sincere and fervent prayers for his welfare. To foreigners in particular, the worthy gentleman was ever accessible; and his kindness to the unfortunate Spanish, Italian, Polish, and other political refugees will long be remembered by them, and has caused many a curious letter of thanks, addressed "A son Excellence



WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE.

le tres Honorable Monsieur le Secretaire Generale du Milord Maire de Londres." These the old gentleman highly prizes.

But whilst in Mr. Hobler the truly wretched and unfortunate ever found a compassionate and sympathising friend, he was a constant terror to the confirmed beggar and hardened criminal; the recognition of his keen and penetrating eye, followed by the notice, "You and I are old friends, I think," being always fatal to their pursuits for at least some time to come.

One illustration of Mr. Hobler's vividness of recollection is very amusing. A daring young thief having been brought up at the Mansion-house on a charge of burglary, the old gentleman eyed him through his glass, and said, "we have seen each other before now." "No, we haven't, old boy," was the impudent reply, upon which, quietly turning on his seat, Mr. Hobler said, "I think I've an invite of yours," and opening a drawer took out and read, to the great merriment of the listeners, a card printed in the hand-writing of the prisoner in red ink, soliciting the favour of his friends' attendance at a public-house in the Borough, to get "gloriously drunk," and which had been taken from his person on a commitment to Bridewell, many years before, as a rogue and vagabond.

In personal appearance, Mr. Hobler is a fine, tall, upright, powdered-headed gentleman of the old school, always neatly, though somewhat eccentrically dressed, in a closely buttoned-up black coat, drab breeches and gaiters, which seem to be essential to, and form a part of his very existence. In fact, it is pretty well ascertained that he never was seen in trousers; although some of his friends have a vague recollection that in former years he sometimes wore pantaloons, and Hessian boots.

In his habits he is perfectly regular, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, never rode, but always walked to and from his residence in Queen's-row, Pentonville, and the Mansion House, and with such exactness as to time, that his appearance on any part of his journey was a sure indication of the precise hour of the day.

In conversation Mr. Hobler is highly intellectual and facetious, and the readiness of his repartee has long installed him *par excellence* the civic wit. In his family and amongst his personal friends he is greatly esteemed and beloved. It should be mentioned that some time since a portrait of Mr. Hobler was painted by, we believe, a lady artist, residing in Rathbone-place, from which was taken a lithographic drawing, which has had a ready sale. The original painting, since his retirement, has been purchased and handsomely framed at the expense of the Lord Mayor, and now graces the wall of the justice-room, immediately behind his lordship's chair.

Of Mr. Hobler's political opinions nothing is known; but we suppose, from the general pliancy of his disposition, they are of the "any-

thingarian" school. He married at an early age. His family consists of two sons and two daughters, one son being the well-known solicitor, whose professional services in the cases of Courvoisier, the Custom-house Frauds, and those of numerous notorious offenders, have raised him to considerable eminence as a crown lawyer. The other son is a large settler and wealthy agriculturist in New South Wales; and of his daughters, one is married and living in Canada, and the other is single and resides at home with her father.

We cannot close this sketch without mentioning, that all sorts of applications were made to Mr. Hobler in his official capacity; and we give, as a curious specimen of the march of mind among the people, the copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of a letter, enclosing the half of a £5 Bank of England note, forwarded to the worthy Chief Clerk, in November, last year, for the purchase of a share in some German lottery.

Nov. 23, 1842.

dearsir idress these said lines to letyou know that iwish to become to have a share in the Arstron Lotery Nigh vianna onder the Eempires dominion five share andthesedone halfabankofingland not and the other to be remited up a meadliatly without fale and drect acout Who has won the prizes and aperfectacout and be so good asend aleter down whenabouts you will send the acout down nomore at present Hervey Morson Tailor East Rentoon in the Parsh of Holnyspring to the care of William Palister Tailor and Draper east rentoon. Send all returns safe by all means wifed.

The Clark of the Lodmare London with speade and forwardit.

It is needless to observe, that the half note was returned to the speculative and silly writer, with a hint that he could more usefully apply it to the wants of his family.

Another curious document, which has come into our hands, and is in the handwriting of Mr. Hobler, is a copy of the commitment of two of the first English Quakers in 1661, for not removing their hats on the passing of the Lord Mayor to the Guildhall, and is subjoined, as a singular instance of the liberty of those times:—

London Ss.

These are to require you to reseive into your custody the bodies of Walter Hewling and John Cripps, herewith sent you, who this present day standing in the way, as I was passing to the Guildhall, with their hats on their heads, in a bold and irreverent manner, and being asked why they did so, and were required to take off their hats, they said they would not, and, afterwards being brought to Guildhall, were commanded again to put off their hats, yet they did, in a contemptuous manner, keep on their hats, which being, by my command, taken off, they put them on their heads again, before me and the Court of Aldermen, and for other misdemeanors, and them safely keep till they shall find sufficient sureties to appear at the next sessions of the peace to answer the same, and in the mean time to be of good behaviour, or otherwise to be discharged by due course of law, and this shall be your warrant. Dated the 17th October, 1661.

To the Keeper of the Poultry Compter. RICHARD BROWN, Mayor.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

OR THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXI.

CIRCUMVENTION.



DARNLEY, on being left by Caroline, as described, sank into a state of despair. For her he cared nothing; he in reality loved her no more than he loved any one of the members of the *corps de ballet* whom he patronized; but the fact of all the plans he had conceived with the view of making a noise in the world by virtue of Sir Arthur's wealth, being thus at once dashed to the ground, made him perfectly wretched.

But even this was not all. He had anticipated the possession of those hundreds of thousands which had floated upon the surface of his swelling imagination!—prompted by fancied security he had borrowed money, and plunged into a sea of extravagances upon the very strength of the vision!—but now that that vision had faded and left him without a single hope of its being realised, duns, bailiffs, writs, and prison-bars filled up the space so lately occupied by spectral phantoms, fairs-in hand, hunters, and hounds.

He had been for years pecuniarily embarrassed; he had always lived far beyond his income, and although his fond mother had impoverished herself by supplying his additional demands, he had never been really out of debt; but during the illness of Sir Arthur he amazingly increased his expenses—depending as he did upon Caroline's aid in the event of things coming to the worst; and not satisfied with this, he had no sooner seen Caroline's copy of the will than he became completely reckless, feeling perfectly convinced that nearly all Sir Arthur's wealth would at once revert to him; and, therefore, how he should ever be enabled to rise out of the difficulties into which he had thus plunged on speculation was a mystery he was utterly unable to solve.

Conscious, however, of his power to incur the greater portion of his debts being ascribable solely to the prospect he had of becoming the future husband of Lady Cleveland—a prospect which he had never attempted to conceal, but which, on the contrary, he had painted in the most brilliant colours—he resolved to keep the affair as long as possible a secret, and more especially as it was perfectly well known by a certain set to which Lady Grange belonged that his marriage with Caroline had been absolutely fixed to take place within three short months of the death of Sir Arthur!—so deep were they all, not only in the science of divination, but in the art of knowing infinitely more about the intentions of persons than those persons in reality knew themselves.

By this set Darnley was constantly invited. They conceived, and very naturally, that a series of splendid entertainments would follow his marriage, and, therefore, in making up their parties they never by any chance overlooked him. Indeed he had an invitation for that very evening, and although he felt dreadfully depressed—having no other prospect before him than that of irretrievable ruin—he eventually made up his mind to go as usual, and to assume the air of a man quite conscious of his expectations being brilliant in the extreme.

In the evening he accordingly went and managed to appear in excellent spirits. Lady Grange was there smiling with all the fascination at her command, and dressed in her characteristic style of magnificence, but from her he kept studiously aloof, in the full conviction that the subject of her conversation would be the one which he was then most anxious to avoid.

It was not, however, suffered to escape. She very soon had him by her side, and having fixed him there, she, of course, found no difficulty in sliding into the subject upon which she was naturally anxious to obtain all possible information.

"Have you seen my amiable niece, Lady Cleveland, lately?" she inquired.

"Oh! yes," replied Darnley, resolved on sustaining the character he had assumed.

"And how does the amiable creature bear her loss?"

"Oh, pretty well, apparently."

"Then she is not absolutely inconsolable?"

"Why that, under the circumstances, could hardly have been expected."

"To what circumstances do you allude?"

"Chiefly to the fact of its having been an ill advised and most unhappy match."

"It was ill advised; certainly; and I did all I could at the time to break it off; but it would not have been so unhappy but for Caroline's horrid infirmity of temper."

"Infirmity of temper?"

"Oh! frightful!"

"You amaze me!"

"If you, by whom she has been known so long, have really failed to discover the fact, you amaze me."

"Why I have always imagined her to possess a most sweet disposition!"

"Now you amaze me!"

"But really, is it a fact that her temper is bad?"

"Oh! positively horrible! Even when she lived with me I could do nothing with her; but now!—It will not, perhaps, become me to say much more, but if she ever should marry again, I shall most sincerely pity the poor man, be he whomsoever he may, who has the honour to be her husband."

"Well, I never was more astonished! She always appeared to me to be most amiable; she never, to the best of my recollection, either said or did the slightest thing indicative of a fiery disposition before me."

"Oh, I am perfectly well aware of her being a highly accomplished creature; I can, moreover, understand why she would be anxious not to develop her real character to all; still I am—notwithstanding her consummate art is so well known to me—surprised that you have never perceived it."

"Well, I freely confess that I never have! And yet—now I come to reflect—Well! it is indeed amazing!"

"Have you any idea of what she means to do?"

"Why I did hear that before many months have expired she will be married again!"

"Have you any knowledge of the victim?"

Darnley made a desperate effort to blush, and was partially successful, when, having bitten his lips with all the violence he conceived the case demanded, he replied in a faltering voice,

"Why—I—certainly have—some slight knowledge of the man!"

"Poor fellow! He is much to be pitied. I am not at all curious to know who he is; but he'll have a fine time of it; that's quite clear."

Darnley became thoughtful; and Lady Grange, conceiving that she had said quite enough for the present, did not interrupt him, but entered at once into conversation with a lady on her left, with the full determination, however, of pursuing her object anon.

That object Darnley, who knew her well, at once perceived: he perceived that her aim was to set him against Caroline, while to him it was equally clear that she then knew nothing whatever about the will.

"Now," thought he, "what can I make out of this? That she hates Lady Cleveland is mani-



THE NEW GUILDHALL, BRISTOL.

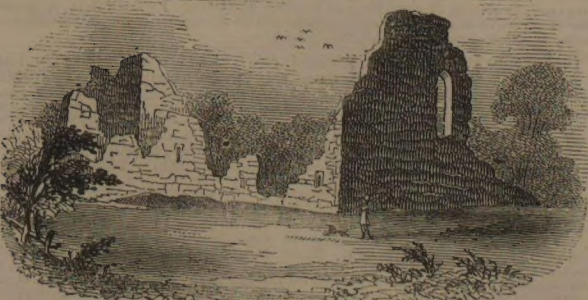
THE NEW GUILDHALL, BRISTOL.

The foundation-stone of this handsome edifice, to be erected on the site of the old hall, in Broad-street, Bristol, was laid with great ceremony on Monday week. At one o'clock the Mayor (James Gibbs, Esq.), the Magistrates of the city, the members of the Town Council, the Town Clerk, and other public officers, the Brethren of the several Lodges of Freemasons in the city, &c., having met at the Council-house, formed into a procession, headed by the "Clifton Juvenile Band," playing favourite airs; but in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, the intended route was not taken, but the *cortège* proceeded from the Council-house direct to the spot. In all directions every window from which it was possible to obtain a glimpse of the procession was occupied. The procession having reached the inclosure, the ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the Mayor, assisted by the Freemasons, &c.; its completion being announced by a flourish of silver trumpets. The Grand Chaplain then read an impressive prayer, and upon his utterance of the words "corn, wine, and oil," corn was strewn upon the stone by the D.P.G.M., wine was poured on it by the S.G.W., and oil by the J.G.W. The Mayor then addressed the company, who, having cheered his worship, dispersed, and the procession returned to the Council-house.

The elevation of the new hall towards Broad-street, shown in our engraving, is designed in the early Tudor style, 117 feet in length and 45 feet high; the central compartment rising 28 feet higher than the general front. The windows will be deeply recessed, and will have between them niches for statues and shields bearing coats of arms. The interior will contain the Law Court, Court of Requests, Courts of Bankruptcy, and rooms for the Judge, Mayor, Councillors, &c. The apartments will be arranged on either side of a corridor, 90 feet long and 45 feet high, with a carved oaken roof; and the principal law court will be similarly embellished. The design is highly creditable to the taste of the architect, Mr. R. S. Pope. The statues and heraldic decorations, the rich pierced parapet, the panelled turrets, in short, the general style of the details throughout the *façade* combine to render it one of the most richly embellished edifices that has for some time been brought under our notice. Probably some objection may be made to the tower rising above the centre of the *façade*; it may have been introduced with the view of adding to the dignity of the building; but the long, unbroken line of our new Houses of Parliament, in the same style as the Bristol Guildhall, should have dispelled the architect's apprehension upon this head.

A spirited lithograph of the new Guildhall has just been published by Mr. Davey, of Bristol, whence our engraving is copied.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



RUINS OF ALDRINGTON CHURCH, SUSSEX.

ALDRINGTON CHURCH, SUSSEX.

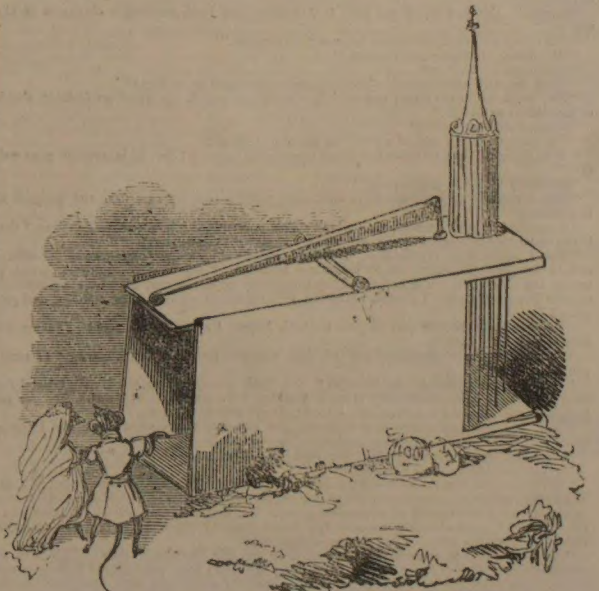
The parish of Aldrington, near Brighton, according to the last census, contains but one inhabitant; this "singularity," therefore, may claim for it "a nook" in our pages, as—

None but itself can be its parallel.

The ruthless hand of Rebecca not having invaded the southern coast of the island, a solitary turnpike-gate house is the only habitation in the place, and in it resides the gate-keeper, Michael Maynard, a man with a wooden leg.

The living of Aldrington is held by the Rev. Dr. Holland, rector of Poyntings, a village near the Devil's Dyke; but the church, as here-with shown, consists only of the fragment of a tower, a small window, and the remains of mouldering walls. This desolation is said to have been produced by the encroachments of the sea, as the mouth of the river Adur—Shoreham Harbour—was formerly in this parish, but is now choked up by shingle.

BOXMOOR.—Some weeks ago a serious accident befel the Rev. Thomas Naylor, rector at St. Peter-at-Arches, in the city of Lincoln, when he was thrown from a carriage, and seriously injured, Mrs. Naylor, at the same time, being killed on the spot. In consequence of his long-continued indisposition, from which there is no present hope of recovery, the Bishop of Lincoln has appointed the Rev. J. Osmond Darkeyne to have the pastoral care of the parish.



fest. Well. And still believing that we are to be married, she would, as a matter of revenge, do all in her power to thwart her. Very well. Now here am I, in a position from which I can never hope to extricate myself without marrying, while next to me is sitting a widow—rich and gorgeous—full of vanity—panting for revenge, and prepared to go to any length to compass it! Well. She would make a sweet wife, doubtless! But what care I for that? What ought I to care for it now that ruin stares me in the face? She is old—true; but what is her age to me? She is wealthy!—that alone will make it for me a good match. I do not marry for youth, but for money, and hence by marrying her, my sole object will be attained. But will she consent?—What! I not to be sure of her revenge, and thus to break the heart, as she imagined, of Lady Cleveland! Why of course she'll consent. I'll try it. She is all art—subtle as the serpent—that must be remembered. I must, therefore, be cautious, but no time is to be lost."

He now sighed audibly, and assuming the appearance of one extremely dejected, rested his chin upon his breast very correctly, and fixed his eyes firmly upon the ground.

"Mr. Darnley," said Lady Grange at length, "you appear to be very thoughtful!" "I am," replied Darnley with a sigh, "you have made me thoughtful."

"I have made you thoughtful! Gracious! what on earth have I said to make you thoughtful! Really, I am unconscious of having uttered a syllable tending in the slightest degree to affect you."

"Lady Grange," replied Darnley, "hating hypocrisy as I do from my very soul, the picture you have drawn this evening has greatly distressed me."

"Do you allude to what I have said about the gentle disposition of Lady Cleveland?" "I do."

"Oh, that's nothing! Still I am sorry that it should have distressed you. I assure you that if I had known it, I would not have said a word upon the subject."

"Nay, but I admire your candour! Indeed, I feel greatly indebted to you for putting me thus on my guard."

"On your guard, Mr. Darnley?" "Lady Grange," said he, after a pause, during which every feature that could aid the expression of embarrassment was managed with really artistic skill, "I abhor dissimulation: I thoroughly detect it: I like to be ingenuous, and will be so with you. I will explain why I feel indebted to you, and how you have put me on my guard, with all the collateral circumstances connected with the position in which I am placed; but as I cannot conveniently do so here, I will—if, indeed, you will be troubled with me—do myself the pleasure of calling upon you, for I feel, after what has transpired, exceedingly anxious to have your advice."

"I shall be most happy to see you, Mr. Darnley, I shall be at home nearly the whole of the morning; at least, I shall be at home to you."

Darnley bowed and left her side, but during the evening their eyes met constantly, and he as constantly appeared to feel dreadfully embarrassed: indeed, he did all in his power to induce her to believe that he had become enamoured of her, while she had vanity enough to suspect that she had fascinated him, and more especially at last when he led her to her carriage, and at parting softly pressed her hand.

Of his real design, however, even then, she had no conception. She fancied, indeed, that she had acquired considerable influence over him, and that the skilful exercise of that influence would lead to the destruction of that which she imagined to be Caroline's fondest hope; but the idea of his being about to propose to her never struck her for an instant!

All she thought of was the apprehended marriage of Caroline with a man whom she believed she really loved, and the prospect which appeared before her then, of being able to prevent that marriage, filled her with delight.

Nor was Darnley less delighted with the prospect which appeared before him. He viewed her even then as his own; and his imagination, after having dwelt for some time at the bank, took a rural stroll over the thousands of acres of which she might have the title deeds in her possession, and then returned to value her jewels and plate, her carriage, and cellar of wine. This estimate put him in excellent spirits, and he went to bed and dreamt of several other sources of wealth, of which she imagined to be Caroline's fondest hope; but the idea of his being about to propose to her never struck her for an instant!

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with you—has this declaration been prompted by any feeling of spite against my niece? You understand me—are you actuated by any desire to wound her feelings?"

"No, upon my honour! I perfectly understand what you mean; but I assure you that such is not the case. My high admiration of your character has not been newly inspired. Had it not been for her I should have avowed it long ago; but since I have had the honour of knowing you I have never felt absolutely free until now. Now I am free; and being free I venture thus to throw myself at your feet in the fond expectation of being permitted at least to hope! With you, I shall be happy, while the promotion of your happiness will be my chief aim. My whole life shall be to secure it, and if it can be made perfect by love, constancy, and truth, it shall be—gentle one—perfect indeed! Say then; may I hope?"

With one of the sweetest smiles ever invented her ladyship timidly extended her lovely hand, and when Darnley had kissed it in the most passionate manner possible, he rose, exclaiming, "Now I am happy."

"I must," observed her ladyship, in faltering accents, after having averted her languishing eyes, and blushed with infinite correctness, "of course—I must—have some little time to consider. You have taken me—really so very—very much by surprise."

"Fair creature, I would not advise impatient haste, but feeling that you now have my happiness at heart, I would suggest that the sooner I am placed by our nuptials beyond the reach of the importunities of Lady Cleveland, the sooner will my happiness be complete."

"I understand. But really—I cannot say anything to it now. I feel too much embarrassed. You tire some creatures confuse one so. Upon my life, I feel as timid as a child. But come and dine with me to-day—and then—we'll talk the matter over more calmly! I shall feel more self-possessed—at least, I hope so!"

"You have killed me with delight!" exclaimed Darnley, as he rose to take leave of her. "Dear Lady Grange, your kind invitation I accept with far more pleasure than I now have the power to express. I shall not be happy—yes, oh yes!" he added with unexpressed fervour, and—having absolutely embraced her—they parted."

That Darnley, on leaving, congratulated himself on the progress he had made, is a fact which will be very readily imagined, and viewing it solely as a game of circumstance he had most decidedly the best of it. At first he felt extremely apprehensive of being led too far—knowing that flattery, like rouge, should be delicately applied, and that if either be laid on too thickly it becomes at once perceptible and thus defeats the object in view, that object invariably being to deceive; but the result proved at once the correctness of the application, and the peculiar liability of persons to be checked just when they are about to be checked.

He knew that many days could not elapse before the fact of Sir Arthur having left all his property to Charles would reach the ears of Lady Grange, and as her knowledge of that would, in his view, spoil all, he resolved to use every effort in his power to ensure an immediate marriage, strongly feeling that no time was to be lost.

And it may, as a singular coincidence, be stated that Lady Grange had precisely the same feeling! She too strongly felt that no time was to be lost. She believed that if Caroline happened to meet Darnley, an explanation would frustrate her objects, for independently of all considerations having reference to revenge, Darnley was in her view a charming fellow, while she had not quite sufficient vanity to imagine that, as Caroline's rival, upon really fair grounds she would stand any very great chance.

When, therefore, with these views and feelings, they reverted to the subject after dinner, and Darnley ostensibly, in order to avoid the apparently dreaded importunities of Caroline, had urged her own ladyship to fix the earliest possible day, she, after some admirable acting, consented, on condition that the world should never know that she had been for so short a time wooed; and the happy issue was, that on the morning of the day which succeeded the morrow he led his timid, trembling, blushing beauty to the hymeneal altar in triumph.

(To be continued Weekly.)

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Friday.—The arrivals of English this week have been again very moderate. Although the show of samples here to-day was small, the demand was in a very dull state, and in some instances, the middling and inferior qualities suffered an abatement of 1s per quarter. The sale for foreign wheat was exceedingly dull, at a decline in value of 1s per quarter. This article has a downward tendency. The sale for fine old malt has considerably abated, and the rates may be considered as lower. Oats, beans, peas, and flour—the supplies of which were by no means large—moved off slowly at barely stationary prices."

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3140; Barley, 2250; Oats, 1810 quarters. Irish: Oats, 19,760 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 1050 quarters. Flour, 3250 sacks; Malt, 1830 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto white, 58s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 57s; ditto white, 50s to 57s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; distilling, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincolns, 40s to 42s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Troughall and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 52s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. Dantzic, red, 50s to 62s; white, —s to —s.

In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 51s 8d; barley, 31s 7d; oats, 18s 7d; rye, 29s; beans, 31s 5d; peas, 33s 10d.

Prices of the principal sorts of Corn for the week.—Wheat, 50s 6d; barley, 30s 7d; oats, 17s 10d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 30s 8d; peas, 32s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 28s; oats, 2s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

The Seed Market.—We have to report scarcely any transactions in this market, and prices remain as last noted.

The following are the present rates:—Lined, English, sowing 38s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 16s; tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £50 to £57s per last of ten quarters; tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £50 to £57s per last of ten quarters; cakes, 45s to 46s per ton; canary, 75s to 84s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9s 3d to 9s 9d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Tea.—Two public sales have taken place this week. They have been well attended, and a fair average quantity has sold, at prices fully equal to those obtained at the previous auctions.

Sugar.—There has been only a moderate demand for all kinds of sugar, since our last, yet prices have been supported in every instance. Standard lump have brought 72s 6d to 73s; and brown lump, 71s 6d to 72s per cwt.

Coffee.—There has been considerable speculation in Ceylon coffees, and prices have advanced from 2s 4s to 4s 6s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are quite as dear, with a steady business passing in them.

Hops.—The supply of new hops continues extensive, yet the demand for them is active at fully last week's advanced currencies. In old hops a fair business is doing. The duty is called £120,000 to £135,000. Weald and Kent, in pockets, £5 15s to £6 12s; Mid Kent ditto, £5 10s to £5 5s; East Kent, £5 to £5 17s; Choice ditto, £5 to £5 15s; Sussex ditto, £5 5s to £5 16s; Yearling Kents, £5 to £5 8s; Ditto Sussex, £4 12s to £5.

Tallow.—The demand is good for Russian tallow, and prices are firm, at 41s 6d to 42s per cwt. on the spot, and 42s 6d for delivery next year.

Confectionery.—Our market this morning exhibited a very moderate supply of beasts, in, for the most part, middling condition. The few prime Scots offering found buyers at prices fully equal to those noted on Monday; but, in all other breeds, exceedingly little was doing. The number of sheep was very scanty, owing to which the mutton trade was rather active, at late rates. In calves a very limited amount of business was doing, and the quotations were with difficulty supported. Small porkers produced a trifle more than all other kinds of pigs were a mere drug. Milch cows were numerous, and selling at from 41s to 42s 5s each.

Pigs.—To sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior hogs, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; carcase and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 3s 8d; small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; suckling calves, 18s to 23s; and quarter old store pigs, 10s to 22s each. Beasts, 46s; cows, 19s; sheep, 3s 4d; calves, 16s; pigs, 42s.

Neigate and Leadhale.—There was rather a heavy general demand here to-day, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs. by the carcass. Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 2d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 5d to 3s 10d.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The mercantile information received in the beginning of this week by the East India mails continues to be satisfactory, particularly that from China. At Hong-Kong preparations on an extensive scale were in progress, for commencing business with Nankin, and with the other cities in China, now opened to our commerce; and a most profitable trade it was generally expected would be immediately established between the new city of Victoria and the whole coast of China. From our Indian possessions, likewise, the news received is equally favourable to the views of our merchants. At Bombay, our new conquests in Scinde, and the expected one at Lahore, had created additional activity, and money was on the whole more plentiful. Throughout our Indian Empire the stocks of British goods were anything but superabundant, although the advance in their value had not been very considerable. Higher prices were, however, expected, for an unwillingness evidently existed to make sales at the quotations of these dates. In the cotton and woollen manufacturing districts here this good news has produced very favourable consequences, and the export demand for goods is in consequence, after payment of the next half-yearly dividend, the price, considerably increased. In Sheffield and Birmingham there is some improvement in cutlery and in hardware goods, occasioned chiefly by purchases for the American markets, and on the whole our foreign commerce is gradually becoming more and more healthy, the people being generally well paid for their labour.

In the money market capitalists still complain of the want of profitable channels for the employment of their property. Notwithstanding the late great improvement in manufactures, it requires the aid of additional sums of money, still we cannot this week notice any rise in the value of money employed in discounting commercial and bankers' acceptances, nor has the interest on loans of it been in any manner depressed. The attention of the money market is therefore, continues to be chiefly directed to the shares of joint stock associations, in many of which a great deal of business has been done at higher prices.

In the leading lines of railway companies improvement is gradually occurring, particularly in the Brighton, York and North Midland, and in the Edinburgh and Glasgow, &c., where abundance of room still exists for a further rise in prices. On the Foreign Stock Exchange, likewise, the demand, chiefly for foreign account, continues to be rather animated for Austrian bonds, which are 2 per cent. higher, and for Russian and Danish. Mexican Bonds have been depressed fully 3 per cent. by the unfavourable news received from that Republic. Spanish Bonds are likewise lower than they were last week. On the English Stock Exchange the pressure of money has again been attended by important consequences. The Consols have risen to 95, and many expect that, after payment of the next half-yearly dividend, they may be worth 96; indeed, we see no good reason why, in times of profound tranquillity, the abundance of unemployed money should not force them up to par. The advance in other descriptions of British public securities is in proportion to that in the Consols.

BRITISH FUNDS AND LONDON BANKS.—Three per Cent. Consols, 95½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 95½; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102½; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. New, 103½; Long Annuities, 12½ 13½; Bank of England Stock, 179 to 181; East India Stock, 269 to 281; East India Bonds, 75 premium; Exchequer Bills, 62s to 65s premium; Union Bank of London, 104; London Joint Stock Bank, 12½; London and Westminster Bank, 22½; Provincial Bank of Ireland, —; Consols for the Settlement 96½.

FOREIGN FUNDS.—Belgian Bonds, 103½; Brazilian Bonds, 73 to 74; Chilean, 100½ to 101; Colombian ex Venezuela, 12; Greek Bonds, 15½ to 17; Mexican, 30½ to 34; Peruvian, 52 to 53; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 71; Portuguese Converted, 43½; Spanish 5 per Cents, 22½; Spanish Three, 31½ to 32; French Rentes, 3 per Cents, 82½, ex 25f. 60c; French Fives, 102½, ex 25f. 60c; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 54½; Dutch Fives, 99½; Russian Bonds, 115 to 116; Austrian Bonds, 116 to 117; Danish Bonds, 87; Neapolitan Bonds, 102 to 104; Buenos Ayres, 29; Venezuelas, 34½.

SHARES LIST.—Birmingham and Gloucester, 63 to 64; Bristol and Exeter, 59; Eastern Counties, 94; Great North of England, 84; Great Western, 90 to 91; Hull and Selby, 44; London and Brighton, 37½; London and Birmingham, 217 to 218; South Western, 69; Manchester and Leeds, 81; Manchester and Birmingham, 33 to 34; Midland Counties, 90 to 81; Northern and Eastern, 90½; Paris and Orleans, 28; Paris and Rouen, 29; Rouen and Havre, 83; London and Dover, 29; York and North Midland, 116 to 117; London and Greenwich, 44; London and Blackwall, 44; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 55½ to 56; Birmingham and Derby, 50 to 52; Croydon Trunk, 13½; North Midland, 84 to 85.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 3.—5th Foot: Second Lieut. R. Darrell to be First Lieut., vice Campbell; W. H. Candler, Gent. to be Second Lieut., vice Darrell. 14th Lieut. J. M. C. O'Toole, to be Lieut., vice H. Pigott. 26th Lieut. R. C. Cragie to be Paymaster, vice R. H. Strong. 34th Lieut. W. J. Blake to be Lieut., vice Rooper; Sir G. H. S. Douglas, Bart., to be Ensign, vice Blake. 45th Lieut. G. P. Erskine to be Paymaster, vice D. O'Meara. 66th Lieut. G. Maxwell to be Captain, vice Moyle. 78th Lieut. C. Faunt to be Lieut., vice F. C. Skurray.

1st West India Regiment.—C. Grange, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ellis. Royal Newfoundland Companies.—R. G. G. Cumming, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Chamberlain.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—R. SHARPE, jun., draper, Faversham. BANKRUPT.—T. H. GILES, omnibus proprietor, Bow, Middlesex.—G. LAWES, tailor, Southampton.—J. H. TIPPLE, bombazine manufacturer, Wymondham, Norfolk.—G. MUIR, draper, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—W. WARREN, blacksmith, Pownall Fc, Cheshire.—J. SMITH, draper, Liverpool.—H. GRIFFITHS, innkeeper, Chelford, Cheshire.

TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE.—Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieut. W. Henry Ford to be Second Capt., vice Fenwick.—Second Lieut. Douglas Galton to be First Lieutenant, vice Ford.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—R. KIPLING, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. BANKRUPT.—G. NETTLETON, Brompton, Kent, tailor.—J. McLEON, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street Without, statutory mason.—C. W. DAVIES, Holborn, upholsterer.—W. B. COCKERILL, Redham, Norfolk, butcher, cattle-dealer, and horse-dealer.—J. WILL

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The Red Mask
Genius
Song
Answer to Charade at p. 214
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A Strange Fact
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Committee Room, Angel Hotel, Manchester, November 7, 1843.

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German Sable	24 0	German Sable	42 0
French Sable	18 0	French Sable	31 6
Siberian Squirrel	12 6	Siberian Squirrel	35 0
Real Ermine	20 0	Real Ermine	50 0
Chinchilla	21 0	German Ermine	30 0
FLAT BOAS.		MUFFS.	
Hudson's Bay Sable	42 0	Hudson's Bay Sable	31 6
French Sable	24 0	German Sable	21 0
German Sable	30 0	French Sable	16 0
Siberian Squirrel	18 0	Siberian Squirrel	13 0
Real Ermine	30 0	Real Ermine	25 0
Chinchilla	35 0	German Ermine	12 6
CARDINAL BOAS.		Ladies Fur Travelling Cloaks.	
Hudson's Bay Sable	21 0	Chinchilla	21 0
German Sable	18 0		
French Sable	12 6		
Siberian Squirrel	12 6		
Real Ermine	15 0		
Chinchilla	16 3		

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12 Table Forks 30 7 2 10 15 12 Table Forks 40 7 4 13 14 3
12 Dessert ditto 20 7 2 7 3 12 Dessert ditto 26 7 4 9 10 8
2 Gravy Spoons 10 7 2 3 11 8 2 Gravy Spoons 12 7 4 4 8 0
1 Soup Ladle 10 7 2 3 11 8 1 Soup Ladle 12 7 4 4 8 0
4 Sauce ditto 10 7 2 3 11 8 4 Sauce ditto 12 7 10 4 14 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong) 10 7 2 3 11 8 4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt) 12 7 10 4 14 0
1 Fish Slice 10 7 2 3 11 8 1 Fish Slice 12 7 10 4 14 0
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All those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the Hygiean or Morisonian System of Medicine, should read the abridged "Morisoniana," also the "Hygiean," and other Hygiean publications, containing monthly reports of cures of every curable complaint which may be had of all the Agents for Morison's Medicines throughout the Country, and at the Hygiean Office, 368, Strand, London. British College of Health, Hamilton Place, New-road, London.

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SOCIETY for the DISCHARGE and RELIEF of PERSONS IMPRISONED for SMALL DEBTS throughout ENGLAND and WALES, established 1772.
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At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1843, the CASES of 34 Petitioners were considered, of which 25 were approved, 6 rejected, 2 inadmissible, and 1 deferred for inquiry.
Since the Meeting held on the 4th of October ONE HUNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 88 had Wives, and 250 Children, have been discharged from the Prisons of England and Wales, the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was £510. 1s. 6d., and the following
BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST REPORT:—
Peter Grant, Esq. £22 2 0
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Major Charles Marriott (per Messrs. Hoare) 5 0 0
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JOSEPH LUNN, Sec.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will henceforward be on sale EVERY SATURDAY MORNING at JOHNSTONE and Co.'s, News Agents, Eden Quay, DUBLIN. Price 6d., postage free.—* The Trade supplied.

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NOTICE TO REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.
Just Published, Price Sixpence, stamped for circulation by Post,
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL THE PARISHES, CHAPELS, AND TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, with their population, according to the last Census, forming a SUPPLEMENT to the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS." This work will be found extremely useful to all Parochial Officers, and may be ordered of any Bookseller or Newsmen in the United Kingdom, or by letter, addressed to **W. LITTLE, Publisher, 193 Strand, London**, who will forward it, on receipt of a letter, post-paid, including Sixpence.

HUMOROUS COMPANION TO "VALENTINE VOX."
On 1st of November will be published, price 1s., the first Part of
SYLVESTER SOUND, the SOMNAMBULIST. By the Author of "Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist," "Stanley Thorn," &c. &c. Each part will be embellished with four highly-finished illustrations on steel.
The character of this work will be essentially humorous; but as the thrilling, as well as the laughter-moving, scenes a Somnambulist may create are innumerable, the object proposed is to excite alternately the deepest interest and the most joyous mirth, by the portrayal of the extraordinary positions in which a man who acts upon his dreams may be placed, and the highly ridiculous terror he may inspire. To be completed in twelve parts.
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NERVOUS DISEASES, arising from Liver and Stomach Complaints, Low Spirits, Indigestion, Gout, and Disorders of Tropical Climates, with their successful Treatment. By **GEORGE ROBERT ROWE, M.D., F.R.S.**, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c., Golden-square, London.—"This is a clever as well as useful work, and should certainly be read by all martyrs to indigestion and other ills which flesh is heir to, as they may derive many useful not to say invaluable hints."—The Times.—Also, shortly to be published, by the same author,
A TREATISE on the more Important DISEASES of WOMEN, exhibiting by cases their affinity to Indigestion.
London: **JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.**



SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Capital—Five Millions sterling.
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LONDON OFFICES:
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At the First Division of Profits, which took place at 1st August, 1841, a bonus, averaging Fourteen per Cent., or Two per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured, was added to the Policies. A few extracts from the Company's Books at once prove the practical effects resulting from the plan peculiar to this Company.

EXAMPLES OF BONUS.			
Profit Policy No.	Issued in	Sum Assured.	Total Sum now Payable in the event of Death.
812	July, 1834	4000	4617 3 0
1060	April, 1835	5000	5655 15 0
1153	Nov. 1835	5000	5572 0 0
1237	March, 1836	5000	5568 1 6

The next Division will take place in December, 1846, being a period of Five Years.
Specimen of the Rates for assuring £100. Entitling the party to participate in the Profits.

Age.	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Premium.	1 18 5	2 4 3	2 9 11	2 16 9	3 5 0	3 15 1	4 7 9

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* A Board of Directors meet every TUESDAY, at Eleven o'clock precisely, to consider proposals, at the Office, No. 449, West Strand, when one of the Company's Medical Officers attends; but Assurances may, if required, be effected on any other day, upon application to the Secretary.
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F. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.



THE FASHIONS.
Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 4th Nov., 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Autumn has at length come upon us in his most boisterous form, and the weather has at last set in so cold and damp that our fashionables may at last be said to be driven to the adoption of their winter garbs. Nevertheless, I am still in some difficulty in pointing out any actual or positive change in our modes since my last letter; in fact, the transition from warm to cold has been so gradual that our fashions have altered, or, rather, have been modified, piecemeal, and it is now not easy to point out the difference between the new and old ones. As far as head-dresses are concerned, I should say, decidedly, that bonnets during the Autumn will be worn lower in the cheek and will descend much lower on the forehead. Velvet and satin, of course, are the stuffs which will be most worn, but I am inclined to think that our fashionables will be tolerant of any shade; nevertheless, if I were called upon to state those which I think enjoy the greatest favour at the present moment, I should unquestionably say that the dahlia, the O'Connell green, the violet, and black, are the most predominant colours. Tufts of marabouts and plumes, disposed throughout their whole length upon the passe, garlands of flowers, veils, falls, and ornaments of black lace, will continue to be much worn. In looking to-day over the salons of one of our most fashionable authorities, I remarked three perfectly delicious hats, whose exquisite taste would be admired everywhere. The one was in violet velvet, lined with a shaded straw-colour, and ornamented with an aigrette fastened to a bouquet of marabouts, with tufts of Chinese carnations intermingled with Bengal roses; the other was in black velvet, ornamented with a heron's plume, and trimmed with little tufts of field flowers under the passe; the third, which was in imperial blue velvet, was ornamented with a humming-bird elegantly placed between two elegant puffs of lace.

As regards dresses, I should be disposed to lay down as a general observation that walking dresses affect the pelisse form. The corsages are made high, à-la-puritaine; the waists moderately long, and slightly stiffened; the skirts very ample and very long, often plain, but ornamented en tablier in front, sometimes with flounces of an enormous depth, and not unfrequently trimmed with designs in passementerie; for coquetry finds in this particular article very powerful resources. Sashes are worn very long, and are made of Scotch ribands, shot or plain. In bringing this bulletin to a close, do not let me forget to mention an exceedingly elegant thing I have seen in the shape of a redingote robe de chambre in printed Scotch cashmere, crossing at the skirt and at the corsage, with wide collar. The waistband was of similar stuff—a redingote peignoir, with a lengthened corsage, falling shoulder pieces, and the back gathered in the shape of a fan. The sleeves half wide, and the skirt slightly training. Amongst other pretty things I saw at the same place, for walking dresses, were robes of Edinburgh damask, of Victoria Pekin, or in toile de laine, the back gathered fan-shape, the front plaited, with ruffles above and below, plain sleeves, with epaulettes.

Having now given you everything that strikes me as new, allow me to conclude. Adieu!
HENRIETTE DE B.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION, &c.

Under this title a very elaborate return was made to the House of Commons in August last, on the motion of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, "Showing the total number of members sent to the House of Commons by the several counties, cities, towns, and boroughs, in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, respectively; with the amount of population, according to the census of 1841; and we subjoin the general summary as given in the return, together with the proportion of the number of members returned in respect to the population of the three parts of the United Kingdom:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.						
	Number of County Members.	County Population, exclusive of Cities and Boroughs.	Number of Borough Members.	Population of Cities and Boroughs.	Members for Universities.	Total Number of Members.
England and Wales ..	159	9,795,758	337	6,110,983	4	500
Ireland ..	64	7,370,533	39	804,705	2	105
Scotland ..	30	1,657,985	23	962,195	—	53
Total ..	253	18,824,270	399	7,877,887	6	658

* Or 1 member returned to every 31,813 of the population.
† Ditto ditto ditto 77,859 ditto.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto 49,437 ditto.

Mr. W. Farren, who is, we are happy to state, recovering from his recent attack of paralysis, is the son of the late Mr. Farren, of Gower-street, who was nearly as celebrated for his tragic as his son is for his comic powers. He received a classical education at Soho School, under Dr. Barrow, and made his debut at the Plymouth Theatre, then partly under the management of his elder brother, in the character of Sir Archy Macarcasm, with considerable éclat. Dublin next became the scene of his histrionic career, and there he established a reputation that brought him into favour in that city, elevated him to the situation of stage-manager, and produced very tempting overtures from the Haymarket Theatre, which he thought proper to decline. Having concluded an advantageous engagement with Mr. Harris, Mr. Farren, on the 19th of August, 1818, retired from the scenes of his former triumph, and on the 10th of September following, made his first appearance before a London audience, as Sir Peter Teazle, at Covent Garden Theatre. His admirable performance stamped him an actor who, in a very difficult and peculiar range of characters, had not been equalled since the days of King. Mr. Farren's assumptions possess all the elaborate finish of art, combined with the truth of nature; and his versatility is equally excellent, whether as the antiquated precise beau of quality, Lord Ogleby, or in that exquisite picture of fatuity, Sir Andrew Aguecheek. Of late years, he has obtained additional celebrity by his admirable performance of a variety of original characters, written expressly for the display of his abilities. Mr. Farren is not more than fifty-three years of age.—*Dramatic and Musical Review.*

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, NOV. 9TH.—THE INAUGURATION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

The sun shines bright on the glorious stream
That laves the world's metropolis—
November bleak, could scarcely dream
To hail so fair a day as this.
And down the flood, in banner'd pride,
The civic barges bear away—
While salvo-shots, from side to side,
Proclaim great London's holiday.
And the sun shines bright on Windsor's towers,
But brighter glow the hearts within—
For there bloom three imperial flowers,
Unchill'd by care, unstain'd by sin.
And proud are THEY—the parent stems
Of the sweet buds their full love rears;
Oh! not the wide world's diadems
Could yield a tithe of joy like theirs.
But then, the hope of Brunswick's line,
Whom a great empire fondly bails;
Whose sun will rise when ours decline,
We greet thee, Albert, Prince of Wales.
The sword of the Black Prince be thine,
And thine great Henry's kingly soul,
To rule our land with sway benign,
And know none save the law's control.
Bright is the scene—the Royal flag
In prouder blazon seems display'd—
The cannon roars—and flies the stag,
Startled through hoary Windsor's glades.
The peer and peasant—castles, cot—
All bless the Royal mother's smiles—
Less happy in her sovereign lot,
Than as matron of the British Isles.
May Duty guide the monarch-child,
May Science o'er his boyhood glow—
May Manhood's passions, stern and wild,
Ne'er strew for him a path of woe.
Blessing and bless'd may come old age—
And when from life his name departs
May it shine out in History's page—
And treasured in the People's hearts.

TRAVELLING IN 1753 AND 1843.
The following advertisement appeared in *Felix Farley* on the 7th of March, 1753:—"Bristol Flying Coach to London in two days; will set out from the White Hart Inn, in Broad-street, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at two o'clock in the morning, and continue all the summer months; each passenger to pay 24s. and be allowed 20lbs. weight." On the 19th of July, 1843, the journey was performed in two hours and forty minutes.

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS.
The following extraordinary account of a flight of locusts in India, forwarded to us by a correspondent, reached us by the present overland mail:—"There has been a vast flight, or flights, of locusts, which have, apparently, laid waste a belt of country extending from the right bank of the Ganges across the Doab, and penetrating over the Jumna into Gwalior. They committed dreadful ravages in the Districts of Furukabad, Etawah, on both banks of the Jumna, and at Dholpore in the Gwalior State; and it was feared later accounts would show much more damage to have been committed. The following are the particulars:—On the 16th of September, about 5 P.M., they came over to Futteghur, the principal city of the Furukabad district, and in an hour's time they had stripped every vestige of cultivation, breaking down large branches of trees with their weight. From Etawah, a traveller going down the river Jumna, writes on the 17th, that the ravages committed have extended for miles. In passing over the boat, the noise is described as being like distant thunder. But a letter just received from Dholpore states that the flight passed over it on the 14th, that it came from the eastward, and after remaining twenty-eight hours, took its departure in the same direction—so that there must have been more than one flight to have been simultaneously at Etawah and at Futteghur, distant nearly one hundred miles. The destruction to the crops in that portion of the north-west provinces, through which in a month or two, troops will be passing, is stated to be enormous. The revenue, of course, must be given up; and, taken in connection with the state of affairs in the north-west, it must altogether be looked on as a most grievous calamity."

MEDICAL FRIENDSHIP.
A facetious physician once observed, that he never said in company, "I drink to your health," but, "My service to you."

HOW TO DISPERSE THE BLACK DAMP IN WELLS OR PITS.
Last week it was necessary for some workmen to descend a well at Beeston Roys, near Leeds, the depth of which is 23 yards. Upon trying it with a lamp the flame was extinguished by the damp within four yards from the top. The common remedy was then tried for dispersing it, by throwing in a quantity of water. When about a dozen buckets full had been used, it was found that the damp had only been raised about a yard and a half nearer to the top. Close by was some quick lime, which it was suggested by a bystander to try, and a bucket full was cast into the well, which had an instantaneous effect, and in less than five minutes the engineman descended to repair the pump at the bottom of the well, without the slightest obstruction from the damp. So simple a remedy, in a district where lives are frequently lost from the effects of the damp, is well worth remembering.

THE BLIND ONE.
I cannot see the skies above,
The stars, the waning moon,
Nor can I view thy looks of love,
Lost unto me so soon.
Oh well I know that sight is gone,
The bounding sight, the free,
The closing night, the morning dawn,
Are ever lost to me.
Fanny, how soon thy soft dark eyes,
Were shut out from my view,
How quickly lost the charm that lies
On those who look on you.
I will not murmur at his will,
For thou art left to me,
Bright earthly joy remaineth still,
My lisping boy and thee!
I hear thee, and this fond sad heart,
Knows it is not alone,
It knows that nought but death will part,
The Blind One from his own.

GALLANT AFFAIR WITH PIRATES.
The following is an extract of a letter from China, and in giving it we feel much pleasure in again bringing Lieutenant Hunt's name before the public, he being the same young officer who had the race with the Austrian Midshipman for the honour of first planting their colours on the wall of Sidon:—"Her Majesty's Ship Dido, Hong-Kong, July 21.—We have been to Borneo for the last four months. On the 18th May last, Captain Keppel started Lieutenant Hunt in a small proa, with a brass six-pounder, two swivels, a mate (Mr. Wales), second master (Mr. Wallis), 12 blue jackets, and 4 marines, to cruise off Dato Point, and look out for pirates, who come over from the islands about 300 miles from Borneo. They left the ship about 15 miles up Sarawack river, at Brooks's settlement, got down to the mouth of the river that night, and started the next day at daylight for their cruising ground. On the 20th p.m., they anchored in a small bay under Dato, to complete wood and water; got all on board by 8 p.m.; at 10 gave chase to a vessel, and again at 1 a.m.; in both cases they lost sight of the chase, the people being thoroughly done up by constant sweeping. They returned and anchored in a little bay close in with the rocks; about three o'clock they began to prepare their beds, and had not made themselves snug more than half an hour, when they were astonished by two proas pulling round the rocks about 100 yards from them; and the instant they got sight of them opened their fire, which was quickly returned with musketry from the officers and marines abaft, whilst Lieutenant Hunt jumped forward, cut the cable, and by prompt management swept the proa's bow round so as to get their gun to bear. This was done with so little delay, that by the time they came bows on to each other they were nearly touching. Lieutenant Hunt then let fly the six-pounder, loaded with grape, right into her, with great effect, and having taken the precaution to keep reduced charges on deck, the gun had no recoil, and she was worked nearly as quick as a musket. After the fourth or fifth round the damage done to the pirate was really frightful; his two guns were capsized, his fighting boards were knocked up, and the mast and triangle cut away; he then ceased firing. They immediately turned their attention to their friend on the left, who until now had all the fun to himself. They very soon served him pretty much in the same way as they did the other. Seeing it was all up with them, many of the villains jumped overboard. They went alongside; but on stepping on his gunwale, up the remainder of the rascals sprang with the intention of boarding, but with the butt-end of the muskets they were knocked down, when our proa was instantly shoved off and pulled under his counter, when they gave him such a dose of grape that all hands jumped overboard; some sank, others swam for the shore, and many were shot in the water. When we took possession of her we found twelve dead on deck, and several in the hold, but being half full of water we could only see parts of their bodies. It was now broad daylight, and they discovered a large proa with two sampans pulling in from seaward to the assistance of the first proa they had engaged and crippled, which had by this time drifted out of gunshot. The interpreter, Mr. Douglas, felt positive they would attempt to board; and our people got ready for them. Lieutenant Hunt threw the guns and arms belonging to the prize overboard, and set her on fire, when she almost instantly blew up. This alarmed the other proa, who took his crippled companion in tow and made off to sea; and although Lieutenant Hunt endeavoured by every means in his power, by sails and sweeps, to get up with them, they effected their escape, to our great mortification. We lost sight of them at sunset. The proa first attacked is supposed not to have had a single man left on board alive. Three days after this job they found a slave on shore, who had escaped from one of the proas during the action. He said the two proas that attacked the English had 50 men and two guns each; and the large one that came to their assistance was well armed, and had 100 men. They had the case tried in the court at Singapore, and the court have awarded £700 prize-money. The admiral has written a letter of thanks, and promised to state the case to the Admiralty."

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

London: Printed and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, November 11, 1843.